F 127
.J4 J4
v. 2
1891
Set 2

THE JEFFERSON COUNTY HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

WATERTOWN, N. Y.

1891.

VOLUME II.

TYPICAL IROQUOIS PIPE.

THE

JEFFERSON COUNTY

HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

WATERTOWN, N. Y.

1891.

WATERTOWN, N. Y.:
F. M. HERRICK & SON, JOB PRINTERS.
1891.

F127
J4J4
Copy 2

ANNUAL MEETING.

At the annual meeting of 1891, held on January 13, General Charles W. Darling, of Utica, delivered the annual address.

The following is a liberal portion of his very interesting and instructive presentation of

ARCHAEOLOGICAL NOTES—PREHISTORIC AND HISTORIC.

The habits and conditions of prehistoric man have awakened intense interest throughout all civilized countries, and libraries of works have accumulated which are devoted to the most ingenious speculations and researches on the antiquities found in the drift of Europe and elsewhere. In point of fact it seems to be the case that the whole hypothetical speculation of the day on human origin turns on these archaeological discoveries. Europe abounds with museums filled with relics appertaining to the different periods of prehistoric human antiquity and the United States is not altogether indifferent to her antiquity.

It is the province of the Historical Society to collect and preserve such antiquities, and we have now at the Smithonian Institution at Washington, and in Cambridge and Salem, Mass., and in New Haven, Conn., remarkable collections of the remains of extinct races discovered on our own soil. That man lived at a time far too remote to be embraced in our commonly received chronology has been so clearly demonstrated that the fact must be accepted as a scientific truth. Great physical changes have occurred on the face of the earth since the advent of man, such as the contraction of the glaciers within narrow limits, the severance of England from France, Europe from Asia, and Africa from Europe by the straits of Dover, the Dardanelles and Gibraltar. In our own country the volcanic peaks of the Sierras have been lifted up, the glaciers have disappeared, the great canons themselves have been excavated in the solid rock, and what were once the beds of streams now form the table mountains. All these great physical changes which geologists tell us must have taken ages to accomplish, have occurred during the human epoch. That man was cotemporaneous with the great extinct cave bear, the mammoth, the fossil elephant and the cave lion, is a fact that cannot be reasonably disputed. It is

probable, however, that man did not occupy the earth for a long period prior to the time when land was overwhelmed by the ice sheet, but the final melting might have taken place from 8,000 to 10,000 years since. Neolithic man made his appearance in Europe 3,000 to 4,000 years B. C., but may have exisited for a long time previously in the east; as in Egypt, and Asia Minor, civilized communities flourished at an earlier date than 4,000 B. C. There are those, however, who make the period much longer. Dr. A. A. Hodge, in his recent course of lectures in Philadelphia, expressed the opinion in regard to the length of time since the creation of man by saying "that there are reasons to believe that it was not more than fifteen or sixteen thousand years." All the remains of man found, either in the quarternary or tertiary geological deposits, imply that the men who fabricated the rude implements were in the savage state; in fact that at the date of the oldest chipped flints discovered he was very low down in the scale of humanity. The Bible gives us in Adam a man who was not in a savage state, and it gives us also a man who lived nearly a thousand years.

The question now is how are we to reconcile such an indefinite antiquity with the Bible chronology? It must be allowed that this chronology cannot be fixed with precision, and there are those who say that many names are omitted in the line from Adam to Noah.

Those who are prepared to stretch out the sojourn of man on earth to any imaginable figures claim that there are gaps and omissions of names in the Hebrew geneological tables. God calls the first *light period*, extending over millions of our years, Day, while the preceding dark period, extending back to His own eternity, may be called Night. From God's great Night and Day man names *his* little night and day, as marked by the revolution of our globe. The light and the darkness, the evening and the morning, the Night and the Day, are set to that broad measurement in which one day is as a thousand years, and a thousand years as one day. There is scarce a nation under heaven but lays claim ta a greater degree of antiquity than the rest of its neighbors; the Scythians, Phrygians, Chaldeans, Egyptians, Greeks and Chinese, each pretend to have the honor of being the *first* inhabitants of the earth. Several of these nations, fearing lest they should be outstripped in their pretensions by any of the rest, have traced their origin to ages long before the received account of the creation. *The Chaldeans* mention the precise king who reigned over them at the time of the deluge,

whose name they give us as Xofuthrus, and they attribute to him several things which we ascribe to Noah. St. Augustine laughs at the folly of the *Egyptians* who pretend to observation of the stars above 100,000 years old; in fact, no people appear to have been warmer in the contest for antiquity than those of gypt; yet the Scythians, the Phrygians, and the Ethiopians insisted on their priority to the Egyptians. The *Chinese* pretend to be the most ancient monarchy in the universe, having cultivated the sciences from the earliest ages and lived at least 4,000 years with the same laws, manners and usages. The *British* also laid claim to very high antiquity; but before Cæsar's invasion their history is utterly dubious, not to say fabulous.

It must not be forgotten that the *Irish* also pretend to be the most ancient of all nations; they trace their origin without interruption, to Japhet! The ancient *Scots* trace their origin from an older branch of the Scythians, and from a mixture of Scythians, Greeks, Jews and Egyptians.

Asia, which is supposed to be the mother country of mankind, is said to surpass all the other divisions of the globe in the antiquity of its history and civilization, in the greatness of its population, and in the variety of its productions. From Asia civilization and the arts were diffused over the regions of the earth; and in Asia transpired the principal scenes of the events recorded in sacred history. As Asia is believed to be the first home of the human race, let us pause for a moment to note some of the early relics relating to man, which have been discovered there. Remarkable discoveries have been made in the *Madras Presidency* of drift implements found in a bed of clay, which forms the coast-line for several hundred miles; and the men who made and used these drift implements were probably contemporary with the remains of animals now extinct. In the Proceedings of the Asiatic Historical Society of Bengal, allusion is made to some hundreds of polished celts, resembling those found in Scotland and England, which are preserved as sacred relics at a temple near Bengal.

Among the nations of Western Asia the Lydians deserve a prominent place. They were skilled in ship building, and they frequently took long voyages; in glyptic art they made great progress, and they were well acquainted with the art of polishing stone. One of the great monuments which they left behind them was a conical mound, above a thousand feet in diameter, emplaced upon a basement of hewn stone and crowned with five

pillars bearing inscriptions. It covered more space than the Great Pyramid, and in its centre was a sepulchral chamber formed of large blocks of highly polished marble.

In the southwest corner of Asia Minor we have traces of a later civilization. The Lycians possessed some knowledge of art and architecture. They carved sepulchral chambers out of the solid rock, and built for themselves tombs of massive squared stone, in each case fashioning their sepulchres after the form of a temple and adorning them with bas-reliefs, which approached nearly to the excellence of the best Greek art. These early Lycian sculptures belong apparently to a time when Persia was mistress of the territory. The Lycian sculptures show in the details of dress and furniture an advanced state of textile industry, which is remarkable among a people so little known and so seldom mentioned by ancient writers.

Cypress, an island of Turkey in Asia, which has been subjected to Assyrian and Phonician or Canaanite conquests, before the days of Agamemnon, was the scene of very ancient settlements, and is supposed to be the Chittim of Scripture, with a civilization evidently more ancient than Greece. In the ruins of a temple at Dali was found a bi-lingual inscription in Cypriote and Phonician, which rendered it easy to read the Cypriote character, through the Phonician, as the Rosetta stone enables scholars to read hieroglyphics through the Greek. Beneath the soil of *Cyprus* has been hidden, for many centuries, objects in gold, silver, bronze and stone, taken from the Curium vaults by *Gen. di Cesnola.* These deeply interesting discoveries have been of great value in the line of archaeological research, although the relics do not pertain to the most remote period of time. No systematic investigations had been made in the island until di Cesnola began those which resulted in the magnificent find which has made him prominent among archaeologists. It was my privilege to visit Gen. di Cesnola at Cyprus, when he was engaged in his explorations, and I am indebted to him for many courtesies rendered. Professor Hall, a fine Oriental scholar, was the first to decipher the Cypriote inscriptions sent to New York in 1874. He was also present at Cyprus when Gen di Cesnola was making his wonderful discoveries, and his testimony is of the highest value.

The Metropolitan Museum of Art contains many prehistoric relics gathered from the temples and tombs at Cyprus. The few Oriental travelers who had the privilege of visiting Cesnola there

saw piles of corroded silver bowls adhering to each other, and it was sad to perceive that no means then in Cyprus could prevent them, when once exposed to the upper air, from returning speedily to dust. They crumbled at the touch, but retaining form enough to clearly show what they once had been. A few which could be separated were brought to the Metropolitan Museum of Art at New York, and they can there be seen thus adhering. Among these silver bowls is one which, by its Cypriote inscription, shows it to be the offering of a king who ruled over a district separated from Curium by the kingdoms of Citium and Amathus. The inscription on this bowl reads from right to left, and bears other characteristics of its having come from the eastern part of the island.

In another portion of the east is to be seen one of the most interesting remains of antiquity, for the discovery of which we are indebted to Dr. Robinson. At Jerusalem has been uncovered the ruins of the bridge which formed the original termination of the Temple area. This bridge, between the Temple of Solomon and Zion, is first mentioned during the siege by Pompey, twenty years before Herod was made king. The soldiers of Aristobulus retreated from Zion into the Temple, passing over the bridge, which they destroyed. It was the writer's privilege, in 1868, to accompany Captain Wilson, chief of the English Palestine Exploration Expedition, down into the depths of the earth on a visit to the foundation stones of the Temple of Solomon. Sturdy Arabs lowered us 40 feet, by means of a windlass, into a hole in the ground, thus enabling us to reach a passage way running horizontally several hundred feet into the Temple area, beneath the Mosque of Omar. There we saw the massive stones which composed a portion of the original walls of the Temple, but true to prophecy, "not one stone stood upon another." They were scattered about, here and there, in wild confusion, but were plainly to be seen by the lurid glare of the torches with which we were provided.

Passing into Egypt, excavations in the *Nile valley* reveal the handiwork of man far below the foundations of the most ancient of the standing monuments there, and deep in the earth, beneath the foundations of monuments, whose origin date back to the dawn of the historic period, are found the remains of a still older people. Yet standing are the ruins of mighty cities, the temples of Kavnac and Dendera; the Pyramids, the Obelisks, and the statue of Memnon, which sang to the rising sun; all testifying silently to the might and power of men who lived and flourished 4,000 years ago.

With reckless curiosity we invade the chambers of the dead and drag to the light forms embalmed with rich spices and ointments, which were once animated with life, and whose minds were agitated by the same passions and swayed by the same motions that control us; and yet the tread of these ancient men was above the dust of generations whose name and nation even *then* had perished from the earth.

It was my privilege, when in Upper Egypt, to visit the tomb of a Pharoah, opened by Belzoni. The accumulated sand and debris having been removed, a sloping passage was discovered, at the termination of which a series of sepulchral chambers led to a large vaulted hall where a sarcophagus was found containing the body of this monarch. The entire extent of this succession of chambers and passages was hollowed to a length of 320 feet into the heart of the rock and was profusely covered with the paintings and hieroglyphics generally found in royal tombs.

More recent discovery is that of the tomb of *Remeses the Second*, the great Sesostris of the Greeks, the Pharoah of the Oppression, whose reign of 67 years was the longest of any of the Egyptian kings of whom we have any knowledge.

Long before his death he gave orders that his tomb should be made ready, and many thousands of his subjects doubtless toiled for years in the bowels of the earth, excavating vaulted chambers and long corridors, the walls of which are adorned by representations in relief of the acts and life of this great tyrant. Before the work was finished Rameses died and his mummied body was placed on the royal barge and floated up the Nile to the Theban city of the dead—to Biban-el-Mulouk, Picture to your minds the innumerable population of that distant day gathered on the banks of the Nile to do honor to the mortal remains of their mighty ruler, who swayed the rod of empire over one of the most powerful kingdoms on the face of the earth. A thin and withered mummy, smeared with resin and bitumen, the object of speculation, derision and amusement of the men of to-day.

When the body of Remeses was sealed in the great sarcophagus and laid in the mausoleum, according to custom, the doorways were walled up by the priests and so disguised as to render its identification difficult. In the year 1881 this hidden tomb was discovered by four Arabs, one of whom, being tempted by bakhshish, conducted Emil Brugsch Bey to the secret place. What appeared to be a well hole 40 feet deep and filled with

stones was emptied of its contents and at the bottom was found a subterraneous passage-way which penetrated 250 feet into the heart of a mountain and terminated in a mortuary chamber where was the body of Remeses the Second. It was found in the midst of a select assortment of kings, queens, princes and priests, whose royal bandages preserved them well. They were all, by order of the khedive, transported to the Bulag (Boulak) museum at Cairo, but it was not until June, 1886, five years later that the unwrapping of Remeses took place and the identification made complete; although the scarabus bearing the cartouch of the king on the lid of the scarcophagus made it apparent that it contained this monarch. Upon the mummy case also was the record made by a high priest, and King Pinstem, testifying to the identity, and upon the outer winding-sheets, over the breast, this indisputable testimony was repeated. None of the tombs of the Theban kings are structural, but excavations from the living rock received their mortal remains.

Nothing can exceed the magnificence and care with which these tombs were decorated, and the kings as soon as they ascended the throne usually began to prepare their final resting place, but the adornment, as a rule, was not finished until the hand of death ended the reign of the king. Thus the tomb became an index of the length of a king's reign, as well as of his magnificence.

It is probable that this Pharoah was not an Egyptian in race or blood, but a descendant from the shepard kings of Asiatic origin, thus confirming the Biblical statement that "Israel in Egypt was oppressed by an Assyrian." He it was who refounded the cities of Raamses and Pithom and set task masters over the Israelites to afflict them with burdens, and by his order they built the treasure cities named. Abou-Simbel near the second cataract of the Nile was the work of his creation, and from personal observation I can say that the exterior of this remarkable temple from the outside presents the appearance of a mountain of rock, and for thirty-five centuries the natural formation has evidently not been altered. At each side of the entrance is a Colossus, each one being 66 feet in height and representing Rameses II. To form an accurate idea of their size it may be well to state that the ear of each Colossus measures 3½ feet, the fore fingers 3 feet and the lower portion of the arm from elbow joint to finger end has a measurement of 15 feet. The height of the facade of the temple is estimated 100 feet and its interior is adorned with works of art peculiar to the period. The principal

hall is supported by eight huge pillars, and beyond is a second hall from which diverge memorial corridors leading into ten rooms and the adytum, the sacred place whence oracles were given. In the centre of the adytum is an altar, and at the upper end is four statues in relief. Attached to the columns in the main hall are eight Colossuses, each 17 feet in height, without the cap and pedestal. Upon the walls are illustrations, in color, of battle scenes and conquests of Remeses II. The hues still remain bright and beautiful, and the only disagreeable features were the bats which flew around and about us as we gazed, with lighted torches, through the corridors.

The old world does not, however, hold a monopoly of all the the treasured works of mankind, and the student of archaeology is not at a loss for material to establish the great antiquity of man in the New World.

It is certain that in America have been discovered many rude stone implements in the glacial drift, but as to the probable time that has elapsed since the close of the "glacial period" in this country, an opinion would be purely speculative.

It is difficult to draw the line of demarcation at the point where "history fades into fable, and facts become clouded with doubt and controversy." We all write what we believe to be the truth. If the historian, through a dread of criticism, permits his conscience to be awed into silence upon points in his discoveries which he may deem questionable, he is equally blamable with the one who permits his fancies to become father to his unsupported statements. Be the scale of his work large or small, the most minute detail must not be overlooked, no item however trivial disregarded, and its relative bearing upon former discoveries wisely adjusted. It is by these methods, and these alone, that we are able to lay before the student of archaeology the results of researches pertaining to the origin of man, his arts, his manners and his customs; and to trace the subsequent development of races.

HISTORICAL ADDRESS.

Delivered by Col. Walter B. Camp, on Decoration Day, 1888, at the unveiling of the monument "To the Unknown Dead" of the war of 1812, buried at Madison Barracks cemetery, Sackets Harbor, N. Y.. Address prepared at request of Col. Richard I. Dodge, 11th Infantry, U. S. A., Commander of Post.

Colonel Dodge, Organizations Grand Army of the Republic, Fellow Citizens:

In making acknowledgment for the courtesy that invites me to be with you to-day, and complimented with the assurance that any statement, "historical or otherwise," will be acceptable to the Command of this Post, I would express gratification at the honor and cheerfully, with these associated organizations, the Grand Army of the Republic, and the members of the Historical Society of Jefferson County, and our patriotic citizens, pay our feeble tribute to the memory of the heroic dead whose hallowed dust lies at our feet, and whose honored names we would commemorate in worthy and fitting testimonials of respect.

Only a glance at the times, of the arms and the men who fell during the war of 1812, can be noticed here.

Of those who fell at the front of battle, or perished struggling with the rigors of our wintry clime; suffered the fatigue and hardships of well or ill advised campaigns; the contractor's provisions, scant in quantity, and often as vile in quality as were they quick-limed in the commissariat of Satan; endured the pallets of straw, in rudely constructed huts, enough by contrast to make the stoutest long for the cottage where comfort and loved ones were waiting their return in far-away homes.

It must be an added pleasure to those who yearly meet upon this day with offerings of fresh flowers, to mark the resting place of their comrades of the late civil war, to join with every patriot American, in decking the graves of other and earlier saviors of their country, those who in days of provocation, with just indignation struck the tocsin at the altar of our liberties—75 years ago, long past—and with the spirit of their fathers, said to the

assumed dictator of the seas, "The American flag must be respected upon the waters as well as upon the land; that every ocean, bay and inlet must receive the emblem of our established government in the New World, and no assumption or dictation would be tolerated from any power whatever."

Peaceful relations with the parent government could not be said to exist, even after securing our separation by the revolution of 1776. The forming of solemn compacts proved to be capricious knots, without consecrated attachments. Friction in commercial relations fretted our young Hercules, making a second encounter, for a proper recognition of our rights, a natural sequence, and war was proclaimed June 18th, 1812.

Our lake and river coast, from Niagara to St. Regis, lay exposed to immediate invasion by a powerful enemy, that held herself ready to advance upon us whenever any resistance or defiance to her supremacy was asserted. Therefore, great apprehension and alarm seized upon our people along the border, in their unprepared condition to meet the impending attack. Governor Tompkins, of our state, was alive to the danger, and with unsurpassed energy began preparations for defense.

Gen. Jacob Brown, of Brownville, was informed on the 25th of June that hostilities were declared, and charged with the responsibility ol command along the frontier from Oswego to St. Regis on the St Lawrence, and empowered to call out the militia in his district, extending over St. Lawrence, Lewis and Jefferson counties, and to equip them with muskets and accoutrements. from the state arsenals in Watertown and Russell.

The following reply to the governor, by the hand of Mr. Hart Massey, who sped with eagerness and haste, as a courier of the forest, to Albany, "My soul sickens," he writes, "to see a gallant people thus situated. Many of the guns at the arsenal are in most wretched condition, and many more are totally unfit for use. What powder we have, and very little of that, is not fit for such business as we are engaged in, or for any other but squibs! and the two 9 pounders are of no account for the want of balls. I pray God our government will act with decision and energy." Again he writes: "We are greatly in want of pistols and swords, and if your Excellency could forward some for the use of men disposed to use them, on *paying* for them or giving *good security*, they would be essentially useful."

The appeal of our citizens and Brown's pathetic call for support and munitions exhibit the frenzy of our people, the majority

of whom were recently from New England, ready to endure all hardships in planting their new homes in the Black River country, and to assume the responsibilities of citizenship, or meet every demand upon their courage and honor.

Extemporized block houses were built about the county, to which families were fleeing to protect them from the dreaded "Red Coats" and more horrid savage in their trail, who was to be let loose, as in time past, for rapine and butchery. Tompkins hastens to inform General Brown, "that 2,000 muskets with fixed ammunition, for their varied calibre, were under way, with camp kettles, powder, &c. Nine pound balls were being cast near Rome—tents shall be sent to you as fast as horses can carry them—when they arrive from New York. Be in good spirits, cheer the inhabitants, and rely on my devoting the exertions of every man to aid you."

Noble men! and representatives of a race that possessed our land not only by contest, with brawn and brain, but with axe for the forest, a hand and heart for the school house, neighbor and church, and a flag for their country; pioneering the future greatness of an empire for their children, as a result of their power and Heaven's gift.

"The United States possessed almost no means for defensive operations on this whole frontier at this time. The brig Oneida, under Lieut. Woolsey, with 16 guns, one 36, and a few borrowed small ones from the state, comprised the sum of our means of defense."—Hough's His. Jeff. Co.

Col. Beilinger, of Montgomery county, with a body of drafted three months militia, was here to enforce the embargo. Foreseeing the danger of immediate invasion, Capt. Elisha Camp, with characteristic and devoted patriotism, formed an artillery company, and offered their services for 30 days to General Brown. Against this feeble but resolute force the battle opened July 19, and the first gun of War of 1812 was then fired from our "old Battle Ground on the Hill."

Early on that day Her Majesty's fleet of five men-of-war, splendidly manned and carrying 80 guns, were discovered from the mast-head of the Oneida by Woolsey, approaching from Kingston, at the same time by a watchful patriot from the hills of Rutland. Neighboring towns were aroused by signal guns, and expresses into Adams, Ellisburg, Henderson, Watertown and Brownville carried the note of alarm. Before nightfall 3,000 answered to the call for the battle field, as did the "Scots to the

bugle of Rhoderic Dhu," but arriving too late to take part in the action. The Oneida failed to make an escape to the lake, and found a shelter in our snug harbor. Woolsey with Sailing Master Vaughan and some marines landed and gave attention to the guns on shore, being the two 9 pounders, with the artillery company, now furnished with shot, and a 32 pounder, with 24 pound balls for projectiles. These missiles were only effective till Dame Vaughan wrapped them to size with cuttings from her carpets, and when that material was expended, the flannel petticoats of the household were offered a willing contribution to the cause. Her gallant husband sent these missiles in reply to the broadsides of the enemy's ships, and with such deadly effect that the Royal George, raked fore and aft, made haste with her crippled fleet to British waters.

Their savage companions must have counseled that it was "bad medicine" furnished by the old 32 pounder to produce so unexpected a defeat. An old soldier, in relating the scene afterwards, said, "You ought to have heard us yell, and play Yankee Doodle!" This first engagement, with its happy results, sent a thrill of joy to every trembling household, and nerved our hardy population to meet the trials of a long campaign that was fast approaching.

You ask: "Where was the United States in this trying hour?" As properly ask now is there anything along the line of our great lake and river to indicate to the present generation or those who make this locality a nation's highway, in their summer exodus, that there was a date of 1812; that events of such momentous importance transpired along the extended frontier, and that here the standard of our Republic was unfurled by the bravest and best blood of our land from Georgia to Maine?

However, they recognized that Sackets Harbor with its broad bay was a suitable place for headquarters of the army, and also the most desirable for the construction and safety of a navy.

Henry Eckford and Christian Bergh undertook the latter, and General Dearborn the organization and command of the forces concentrated at this point. The feat of Eckford in building ships in days instead of months has no parallel in history, probably, even now, with all the present improvements in mechanical art, it could not be equalled.

When the spring of 1813 opened, Chauncey defiantly sailed from port with a formidable fleet, manned by 1,300 marines and

sailors, while Dearborn and Brown mustered to command 5,000 regulars and volunteers and 3,000 militia.

Our state did not relax its effort after the engagement with the fleet. The governor sent troops from the older counties, relieving General Brown of the strain which had been imposed upon him.

General Richard Dodge, of the Mohawk, grandsire of Colonel Richard I. Dodge, the gallant and accomplished Colonel of the 11th U. S. Infantry, arrived here in the fall with 800 men and assumed command, while General Brown was directed to proceed to Ogdensburg with detached militia to engage the enemy that threatened that point, arriving there none too soon, as they attacked him on his arrival, but to meet a humiliating defeat and Brown a brilliant victory.

Governor Tompkins visited this place also to inspect the defenses that were rapidly taking shape under his fostering care. As winter approached troops and armaments arrived in rapid succession to meet an equally active foe that was preparing to engage us in the coming strife at the opening of navigation.

Here our hero, General Zebulon M. Pike, makes his appearance, having made his way from Plattsburg with four hundred men, on snow shoes and sleighs—leaving the Adirondacks, and traversing the forest, to be ready for an advance upon York, (now Toronto,) Fort George at Niagara, and if possible before the enemy's knowledge of our intentions—in the spring.

On the 27th of April Chauncey's fleet sailed with 1,700 choice troops under Pike, arriving off York on the 29th.

His Majesty's grenadiers and provincials alike were driven before the impetuous Forsyth and the general's brave followers, gaining a signal victory, capturing 700 prisoners and $500,000 of war materials and provisions.

Amid silence that presaged surrender the enemy's magazine exploded with fatal effect, killing thirty-eight and wounding 222, Pike and his beloved aid, Capt. Nicholson, were mortally wounded. While being borne from the field a wild huzzah rent the air. "What is that?" asked Pike. His faithful sergeant replies, "The Union Jack is coming down, General, and the Stars are going up." The captured ensign was placed beneath the patriot's head. An ecstatic glow lighted his countenance as his noble spirit took flight in "Victory's arms."

The day before the expedition he wrote to his father: "I embark to-morrow in the fleet at Sackets Harbor, at the head of a column of 1,700 choice troops, on a secret expedition. If success attends my steps, honor and glory await my name; if defeat, still shall it be said, we died like brave men, and conferred honor, even in death, on the American name. Should I be the happy mortal to turn the scale of war, will you not rejoice, oh! my father? May Heaven be propitious and smile at the cause of my country, but if we are destined to fall, may my fall be like Wolfe's, 'to sleep in the arms of Victory.'"

Who was Pike? you ask. Born in New Jersey, 1779. As lieutenant at 26, he was commissioned to discover the source of the Mississippi. His services and ability were so appreciated by the government, he was rewarded by promotion to a captaincy, and again sent out on a geographical exploration of the great northwest, called Louisiana. The story of his exploits is matched only by Melville and Long in their Arctic expedition in the Lena's delta. Captured by the Spanish as a spy, he was taken to Santa Fe, but allowed to return through New Mexico and Texas to the United States.

One of the loftiest peaks of the Rockies bears the name of the discoverer, and is known throughout the world as Pike's Peak.

About this date he penned on the fly-leaf of a volume, "Should my country call for the sacrifice of that life which has been devoted to her service in early youth, most willingly shall she receive it. The sod that covers the brave shall be moistened by the tears and love of friendship, but if I fall far from friends and from you, my Clara, remember that the choicest tears which are ever shed are those that bedew the unburied head of a soldier. When these lines shall meet the eyes of our son, let the pages of this little book be the gift of a father, who had nothing to bequeath but his honor."

When the standard was raised upon the northern frontier, we again see him at the post of danger, emerging from the forest, with his snowshoe brigade, ready to engage in the approaching campaign for the conquest of York.

The history of the coming campaign cannot be related here. We touch the borders only of that eventful period, filled with illustrious names, whose virtues and services need a worthier pen than mine to record their valorous deeds and devotion to country's demands.

Of such as are mentioned we point with pride as character exhibitions of the rest.

Some day, and we trust not far distant, we may behold a suitable monument erected upon our historic battlefield to their memory, to which the American can point and say, "There my ancestors, or here the fathers of my adopted country, assembled in battle array, to emphasize to the powers of earth that a proper recognition of our rights must be respected as a nation, and to warn those who seek our shores for an asylum that no red flag shall flaunt defiance to those laws established with so much suffering, blood and treasure.

Georgia, North Carolina, Virginia, largely Maryland, mingled with the quota from our northern states, and together followed their standards at York, Niagara, Erie, Lundy's Lane, Chippewa, Chrysler's Field and Sackets Harbor, where Mills and Backus fell, or to follow disaster in that lamentable expedition that set out from our harbor under Wilkinson.

Where are the fallen? Around and about us, my hearers! And here we meet upon this sacred and historic ground, this sleeping place of the dead, to pay homage to the heroes of a bitter day, and before high Heaven ask forgiveness for letting mammon and ingratitude, neglect and meanness creep in upon our souls, while the wave from oblivion's sea was stealing in to engulf the memories of a noble race, and carry them to depths where there is neither "knowledge or device," nor "track or trace."

Around and about us have lain unnoticed and unhonored 1,500 to 1,700 citizen soldiers and marines, with no mark to designate their place of sepulchre. Nor has there been until this day the least minor tribute of respect paid to the manner of their taking off.

More as it were a curse, the mercenary plow has run among their useless bones, and only blessed when the enemy slept, to be kissed by the dews of Heaven.

At our feet ten illustrious officers, in one common grave, are resting, dust to dust, ashes to ashes. Seventy-five years of changing seasons have fulfilled the edict and taken back to earth that which she gave.

When first they fell, with banner and sword, face forward, their compatriots in arms gave them a soldier's burial at Fort Tompkins, side by side, and shed over them their tears of love and devotion.

In 1826 or 1827, Gen. Brady, with his whole command, conveyed their remains to Madison Barracks, and placed over them a wooden monument, with their names reverently inscribed.

Years after, when decayed and fallen, our county historian, Dr. Hough, deciphered the fading inscriptions, snatching them from the thief of time for record, with this reflection: It was the intention, doubtless, that at a future time they should be honored with a monument worthy of the memories of American citizens who fell in the defense of American rights and the vindication of our national sovereignty and honor.

While we to-day dedicate this monument, so significantly bearing the inscription, "To the Unknown Dead," we reverently call the roll of the recorded "Ten:"

Brig. Gen. S. Covington, 1st Dragoons, Md., killed at Chrysler's Field, U. C.

Lt. Col. E. Backus, N. H. 1st Dragoons, Md., killed at Sackets Harbor, May 29th, 1813.

Gen. Zebulon M. Pike, 15th Regt. Inft., N. J.

Capt. Benj. Nicholson, Md., Aid to Pike, both killed at York, April 29th, 1813.

Lt. Col. Timothy Dix, Jr., N. H. 14th Regt. Infty., Md., father of Gen. Jno. A. Dix, and grandfather of Morgan Dix, D.D.

Col. Jno. Tuttle, or Gresham Tuttle, Mass.

Col. Jno. Mills, Albany, N. Y.

Maj. Jno. Johnson, Tenn.

Lieut. and Asst. Qr. Master Gen. Van Derventer, Vt.

Capt. A. Spencer, 29th N. Y. Inft.

Col. Mills' remains were removed to Albany, 1839, being escorted to the steamer for Oswego by the 8th Regt., Col. Worth in command. Albany received her son and hero with demonstrations of military and civic honors of the most imposing character.

Thanks to Gen. Wilcox, Qr. Master Wotherspoon and Surgeon Turrill for their cry of "shame," when they learned of these neglected graves, shrouded among bramble and thorny shrub in the cemetery of this historic post.

Their work so well begun, we see nobly espoused and consummated in these dedicatory and commemorative services this day. No trust of this character would lessen under the fostering guidance of the gallant colonel of the 11th and his splendid command.

For myself and the Historical Society of Jefferson County,

and every patriotic citizen from Niagara to St. Regis, I would make an acknowledgement to the same and kindred sources for the hearty encouragement we have received in our efforts to erect a monument of a more imposing and national character upon the "Old Battle Ground."

Our recent petition to the Congress of our United States for $50,000 was backed with such an array of forceful endorsement, it seemed impossible for our representatives to remain indifferent to our appeal. Senators and Members of the House pronounced themselves only too glad to be identified with our action and would cheerfully give their vote and influence to the bill. But the committee to whom it was referred would sift us as embargoed wheat, and thrust a price in shekels upon the consecrated ground hallowed and baptized with the blood of those for whose memory we cast our palms in grateful homage to-day.

One distinguished senator from the east inquired: "What value do you place upon the Battle Field?" "What would it sell for?" Our reply was, "As much as Bunker Hill for a sheep pasture." The ruling of that committee is, "that the State must contribute an equal sum with the United States when petitions of this character are presented."

Taking into account that our State alone was left to engage the enemy and open the war with old Revolutionary cast-off weapons; and forsooth, because we were victorious, and as Governor Tompkins advanced $80,000 in his excitable state of mind, to "aid, cheer and comfort our defenseless citizens," and whereas, our excited governor was bankrupt by said act, and the sheriff of Albany county turned the key of his mansion against him, and, whereas, neither the general government nor the State have ever seen the propriety of paying for a dead 1812 horse or man, and one more whereas, 1,500 to 1,700 citizen soldiers and ten of their illustrious commanders lie buried on or about the battlefield at Sackets Harbor, and have not cost us a cent these 75 years: Resolved, that they remain dead and out of memory, or pay half the bill of their ressurection under "our ruling."

This is not the opinion of our one and only Sheridan, who said, "Send the papers to me, and I will give them such an endorsement as their merits deserve; you will have no occasion to be ashamed of it."

Quarter-Master General Holabird and Commissary General

MacFeeley joined in a stirring recommendation of our efforts by letters to congress; so did Gen. Henry Hunt, that grand figure as artillery general of the Army of the Potomac, and Admiral D. D. Porter, who wrote: "The war of 1812 established our commercial rights throughout the world, yet it had been a foot-ball between the revolutionary and the late war to be kicked out of sight. A monument ought and must be built at Sackets Harbor." Thanks to the Oneida Historical Society for their weighty co-operation; to an eminent banker, whose benefaction has endeared the name to our citizens; to Gen. Charles H. Tompkins, grandson of the governor, who has taken an active part in furthering our mission, and the same is true of Generals Rodenbough, Wilcox, Rosecrans, and Surg. Gen. Browne. These, my hearers, are our galaxy of worthies with whom we have made our attack.

In closing I must allude to the patriotic spirit that has been fostered in this region from associations with the war of 1812. Madison Barracks was opened for regimental organizations in October, 1861. In eighteen days the 94th was organized, and during the rebellian 6,000 were mustered into the service.

The same old fire-places that had given warmth to Brady, Sumner, Kearney, Grant, Lyons, Hunt and a host of others, again glowed to cheer the boys in blue, and like them, as their ancestors, to stand by the flag or die.

Monuments of some character, and such as specify the tastes and habits of the particular race that erected them, have been in process of erection since the earliest history of man.

The savage placed the idol of his affection with his war club, trinkets and dinner pot upon some consecrated ground to Manitou, and then heaped the earthlike hills over their warrior's remains.

The Viking made his state, taking passage in the old ship, buried in huge mounds, with his dogs, horses, servants and trappings as credentials of his respectability, if not to a higher court, to the children of his race.

The pyramids of Egypt stand first and greatest of them all, wonderful exhibitions of a people's skill and power, attesting an advanced state in art, science and civilization even then. We are left in speculation to conjecture the mysteries they are to unfold as we reverse the wheel of ages.

A sarcophagus of porphyry, the pretentious shaft of granite,

the humble headstone, the numbered stick, each alike mark the place of sepulchre, not always of worth, but more often the most sacred spot on earth.

How fitting and appropriate are these ceremonies. Here lie compatriots of Tompkins, Scott, Dodge, Brown, Woolsey, Chauncey, Camp, Eckford and that grand army of 1812, and around them are gathered veterans of a later war, who know what are the impulses of a patriot's breast; whose steps have measured the boundaries of our Union, to preserve it; have seen the stride of death over the battlefield, and listened to the dying message of a comrade for those who linger at the hearth-stone.

Many of you have bivouacked on the same plain traversed by our first explorer; have scented the mountain air at Pike's Eternal Monument; and now here, at the old camping ground, you assemble with a nation's gratitude and blessing on your deeds, to pay a soldier's tribute to a soldier's worth.

SAMUEL GUTHRIE, M. D.

The following extract from the minutes of the Recording Secretary of a meeting of the Historical Society, held October 18, 1887, will explain itself:

"A fac simile of the still used by Dr. Samuel Guthrie, the inventor of chloroform, was presented the society by Col. W. B. Camp, in behalf of Dr. Ossian Guthrie, of Chicago. Col. Camp's presentation remarks were very interesting. A vote of thanks was given to Dr. Ossian Guthrie for the donation, and Col. Camp was requested to prepare a memorial of Dr. Samuel Guthrie for the journal of the Historical Society."

COL. CAMP'S PAPER.

Doctor Samuel Guthrie, discoverer of chloroform, percussion powder for the explosion of firearms, and the inventor of punch lock guns; chemist, agriculturist, philanthropist, &c.

A character so marked as that of Samuel Guthrie among the early settlers of Jefferson county, deserves a fitting record, not only as a citizen of this county, but as one who held a marked place among the advanced minds of his age, with whom he held himself in correspondence, and by such means as the scientific world afforded.

Dr. Guthrie was born in Brimfield, Mass., 1782, inheriting his father's profession and name. James, his elder brother, settled in Dayton, Ohio, as a farmer. He was well known for his religious zeal and radical opposition to settling differences by litigation.

Samuel studied medicine with his father, graduating from the hearthstone as M. D. before his majority, when he took up his abode in Smyrna, N. Y., and commenced the practice of his profession.

During his preparatory studies at home, Jenner was advocating the benefits of inoculation for the prevention of small pox. The embryo doctor heartily embraced the theory, and by his enthusiasm, inspired his cousin, Sarah Guthrie, to the same belief. To exhibit their faith both were vaccinated, and while under the influence of the virus, occupied the quarters of a small

pox patient as nurses. "All came through triumphantly," and graduated disciples of Jenner. This exhibition of character, at so early an age, with independence of thought and action, and at a time when the medical profession, by a large majority, opposed the practice as dangerous and impracticable, shows what kind of a *man* the *boy* was, and serves as a key to reveal the future of this remarkable figure we present to our readers.

Dr. Guthrie never lost his interest as a true sportsman in the "pleasures of the chase." The hills of his state and New Hampshire abounded in game and the primitive hunter. While yet a lad he supplied the latter with powder of his own make and tinkered their guns. At times during his active life he sought the grand old forest, accompanied by Mrs. Guthrie, to receive fresh inspirations, as one "in communion with Nature in her visible forms" and "various language."

During the war of 1812 he was appointed examining surgeon of the army. Sackets Harbor had become conspicuously known at this time, and the whole "Black River country" presented such attractions to the thrifty New England element that its sturdy pioneers hurried to possess its fertile sod and to engage in the commerce of the lakes that found import and export at the to be city of "Sackets."

Dr. Guthrie mingled with the train, leaving Smyrna in 1817, bringing with him his bride Sibyl Sexton, by whom he had four children, two sons, Alfred and Edwin, and two daughters. His daughters became the well known Mrs. Sterns Chamberlain, and Mrs. Cynthia Burt. The sons early identified their fortunes with the opening West. Alfred located at Chicago, and soon displayed his ability as an engineer in constructing the celebrated Hydraulic Works of the Illinois and Michigan Canal, supplying a summit level, 30 miles long, with water from Lake Michigan.

This continued to perform its work, capable of raising a greater quantity of water than any establishment in existence, for twenty-three years, when the canal deepening, in 1871, no longer required a water supply from this source. He was not only an expert in this line, but a philanthropist. Steamboat racing, attended with most terrible disasters, and bursting of steam boilers from other causes, was of such frequent occurrence, his whole energies were absorbed in securing the passage of laws to compel a proper construction of them, and restrictions upon their capabilities. The whole subject was scientifically investigated and then memorialized Congress to pass a bill which became the

"United States Steamboat Law" of to-day. It also included the Life Saving Service.

Edwin entered the U. S. Army, as Captain K. 15th Infantry, 1846, and engaged in the Mexican War. The next year he was killed at Palo Alto.

Dr. Guthrie while practicing at Smyrna, was ambitious to advance with the opportunities offered by our medical colleges, and attended a course of medical lectures in New York—1810–1811—and in 1815, another in Philadelphia. His manuscript, of 275 pages, many of them illustrated, are still held by his decendants, and in the possession of his grandson Ossian Guthrie, of Chicago, to whom we are indebted for the Memoirs of his illustrious grand parent—1887—and valuable souveniers presented to this Society, viz: A *fac simile* of the copper stile, with worm, in which chloroform was first made; the first punch-lock rifle; percussion powder in pellets; chlorate of potash, and potatoe molasses. The latter product in the original packages sent to Silliman and returned by Prof. of Chemistry, O. P. Hubbard, of Dartmouth College, 1836—1883—and sent to Prof. Silliman at Yale, 1831, at which time, or before, he labelled the samples which now retain his hand-writing.

Nine years only had passed after leaving Smyrna when he began the introduction of his percussion priming powder. Flint locks in the United States and Canada were rapidly converted to "punch" by sportsmen from 1826 to '30, and by the latter date Guthrie's percussion priming powder and punch lock were universally adopted.

We now arrive at the date when Dr. Guthrie could entrust his general affairs in detail to his sons and give play to his taste in the laboratory. Several disastrous explosions at the mill, while perfecting the quality of his fulminating powder, had severely injured him and during his life was a sufferer, painfully so, at times, with Tic douloroux, no doubt from these injuries.

1830–1831 are the eventful years. He brought to the notice of the world his discovery of chloroform, termed by him "chloric ether." Whether by remarkable coincidence or from notices of the product *being read* by Soubeiran in France and Leibig in Germany, as sent abroad in Silliman's Journal, he knew not, but each of these eminent chemists are credited with bringing out the same *discovery*. Note in 1831 and 1832. Fortunately Dr. Guthrie has left data by which his claim to priority is fully established. Soubeiran's first notice of his discovery was pub-

lished Oct 1831, in Chimie et de Physique. Guthrie's article in the American Journal of Science and Arts, July, 1831. Art. VI, page 64, is headed: "New mode of preparing a spirituous solution of chloric ether by Samuel Guthrie, Sackets Harbor, N. Y."

Then follows the formula. Page 65 says: *During the last six months* a great number of persons have drunk of the solution of chloric ether in my laboratory, &c., &c. * * "This free use of the article has been permitted in order to ascertain the effect of it in full doses on the healthy subject, and thus to discover as far as such trials would do, its probable value as a medicine." Certainly if he was administering this compound at that date, as Guthrie's "sweet whisky," we may reasonably believe his discovery of "spirituous solution of chloric ether" ante dated this period by several months. Mr. Ossian Guthrie places back to 1830. We make a few quotations: "Chloroform was discovered by Samuel Guthrie, Sackets Harbor, N. Y., 1831."—United States Dispensary.

"And as a medicine by Dr. Ives during the last half of 1831." —Ossian Guthrie Memoir, page 19.

"As a contributor to American Journal of Science and Arts, Prof. Silliman's often complimentary notices class him with high estimation. One-eighth of Vol. XXI is devoted to his work."—Memo. O. G., page 13.

"I add a notice of the following facts, communicated by Mr. Guthrie in his letter, not for publication, but which *I conceive are honorable to the rising chemical arts of this country. It was little suspected that such things were doing in a remote region on the shores of Lake Ontario.*"—Vol. XXI, p. 69.

"Pure oil of turpentine and the manufacture of chlorate of potash, as matters of fact, are interesting information to the chemical public."—Ibid., p. 93.

"Mr. Guthrie's method of preparing chloric ether is ingenious, economical and original."—Ibid., p. 69.

"Mr. Guthrie's preparations have all arrived. I reserve the most of them for my winter course (1831–2) of experiments. I am *impressed with admiration* both for his skill and intrepidity."—Ibid., p. 295.

Referring to chloric ether (p. 64 of same volume): "*I am not aware that this trial has anywhere* been made, and probably the subject would *have slumbered had it not been for the ingenious.*

and as far as I know, the original process of Dr. Guthrie."—Silliman, p. 64.

We could fill the columns of this No. with interesting reminiscences of the doctor, but will have to curtail with regret the many incidents of his life that deserve a place in the history as an important one, identified with the stirring events of the first half of our present century.

"From serious injuries received from explosions and the tic douloreux which he endured with great suffering the last ten years of his life, he struggled against all with an indomitable will with varying success to the end. He died Oct. 19, 1848, aged 66 years."—Memoirs, p. 15.

It was fitting the discoverer of explosive firearms by percussion, which invention has changed the whole mode of warfare throughout the world, should also present as potent a mitigator of pain and suffering as chloroform.

The writer well recalls the peculiar sparkle of his eye when presented with any information that had not before attracted his attention. Though a profound lover of nature and its subtle teachings, he could not have been called a devotee to any creed, and some must have wondered at his statedly calling upon an acquaintance for the Missionary Herald, which he read with great pleasure.

No other periodical at that period gave information relating to the peoples of the world, depicting their condition and sources of life. While he did not go to the heathen they came to him with the story of their condition and of their surprise of a promised redemption from savagry to civilization.

PERSONAL DESCRIPTION.

Dr. Guthrie was of a dark complexion, stature about 5 feet 10 inches, slightly stooping figure, slender form, thoughtful mien; head medium size and well formed; features slightly oval; nose rather long but not very prominent; wore no beard upon his well formed face. The distinguishing feature of the whole were his expressive eyes, the range between expression of pleasure and disapprobation being rarely exceeded.—Memoirs, p. 14.

The Historical Society, through their Vice-President, Jan. 27, 1887, requested Mr. Ossian Guthrie, grandson of Dr. Guthrie, and distinguished philanthropist and civil engineer, Chicago, to

write a memoir of his ancestor, to which he cheerfully and lovingly responded. His memoirs were published in 1887, and in the copy presented to the society has embodied a complete history of Jackson's and Morton's claim to the first use of ether as an anæsthetic.

SANDY CREEK MOUND.

The question of the former existence of mound builders in northern New York has been under investigation by the committee upon anthropology and there is found little evidence in its favor. The Sandy Creek works, as described by Rev. Mr. Taylor in 1803, as recorded in the 3d vol. of Documentary History of N. Y,, cannot now be rediscovered. It is now thought that he mistook the erosion of the rock strata by glacial action as the work of Indians. At the beginning of the historical period northern New York was occupied by the Oneidas as hunting and fishing grounds, mainly in the summer. The debris of their camps is often found upon the surface soils, and they can generally be distinguished from the remains of earlier occupants more deeply buried, which tribe or tribes the Oneidas probably conquered and drove out of the country. The remains of the square houses of the Iroquois are seldom found now, but the remains of the older round houses of some earlier tribe are more frequent. It should be added in this connection that there is now no evidence remaining showing that the round house was not used by the ancestors of the Iroquois, but on the contrary this seems very probable. Excepting these supposed Sandy Creek mounds and defensive rock cut entrenchments, there is now no visible evidence of the so-called mound builders ever having resided in northern New York. There are many places between Watertown and Dexter where long trenches have been worn in the Birds Eye limestoneby glacial and atmospheric erosion which might well be mistaken for the rock cutting described by the Rev. Mr. Taylor at Sandy Creek by persons who have not studied dynamic geology.

D. S. Marvin.

BLACK RIVER,

ORIGINAL CHANNEL, ETC.

The geological survey of New York, made some fifty years ago, suggests that Black river at some former period occupied the channel known locally as the swamp, running from Watertown to Henderson bay, instead of its present channel from Watertown to Dexter, at the head of Black River bay. This is clearly a mistake and needs correction. The Dexter channel is undoubtedly the original one. It seems to have been thought by the geologist who made the field notes that there was a break in the strata of the Birds Eye limestone from Watertown to Dexter that caused a change of channel, but however true this may be for a few miles above and below Watertown, there is certainly no break in the strata at Watertown where the Henderson channel crosses the present river, both channels being nearly upon the same level, with the exception of, perhaps, two or three feet of increased erosion in the present channel, in all probability made since the ending of the glacial period. This mistake arose from the fact that at the date of the survey there had been little or no study of the glacial period by geologists. There is no wonder that they were confused and misled by the enormous surface erosions made here during the glacial period.

In order to understand why it is that Black river does really seem to have changed its channel in comparatively recent times, we must glance for a moment at a few of the local changes wrought by glaciation in Jefferson county. We must imagine that through some cosmical changes, the origin of which has never been satisfactorily demonstrated, the whole of British America and the most of the northern portion of the United States, nearly as far south as Cincinnati, Ohio, was at one time covered with an ice cap some ten or fifteen thousand feet thick, and that this ice covering melted very slowly, beginning at first at its southern edge, gradually melting and receding until the recession finally reached the northern border of the state and Canada, causing the observed changes spoken of; and we must again further consider that during the ages there has been several of these glacial periods, the last of which is known locally as the Adirondack glacial period, the general trend and flow of

which was from northeast to southwest. And here we must again pause to study for a few moments the effects upon our present rivers and lakes of this immense body of ice, frozen solid and covering everything, changing the whole domain of nature as we see it and know it now. The waters of Black river, the St. Lawrence, and Lake Ontario itself frozen and covered by a solid mass af ice; thawing in the day time in summer and freezing solid again at night, but slowly, year after year, thawlng more and more, until the glaciers retreated to Greenland, as we see them there now.

Ice is usually regarded as a solid, but it is so unstable a solid that it is constantly moving, sometimes a few inches, at other times along steep slopes and inclines many feet a day. When it thaws during the day more than it freezes at night rivers of water form channels and flow out from under the ice, day and night, during the warmer portions of the year. The ice breaks off in masses at the outer edge and floats away as icebergs. One channel may become blocked with ice and frozen solid and a new one be formed going in quite a different direction for a time, then again resume its original direction. A case of this kind may be seen just north of Watertown, where one of those ancient streams seems to have forked, one branch flowing through the cemetery and on towards Henderson, south of Watertown, and the ridge that forms the southerly margin of the swamp, the other branch going where the swamp is now. Another distinctive feature is that water always seeks and follows the lowest channel of drainage; upon the contrary ice may often seem to flow up steep slopes, but is really shoved or pushed up. This is exemplified by an examination of these ancient glacial river beds.

Black river at Carthage and one of the principal glacial streams both occupy the same channel, the underlying rock there being gneiss and lying in the track of the glaciers, is worn and presents the appearances observed and described by Prof. Agassis, while studying the glaciers of the Alps, termed "hogs' backs" by him. From Carthage the trend of Black river is in a northwesterly direction for some miles. The glacial channels, on the contrary, do not follow the river all the way but take a straighter and more direct course south of the river, the channels again uniting just above Watertown to again separate at the fair grounds; Black river again flowing north of west, then west to Black River Bay, while the main channel of the glacial stream takes a more southwesterly course to Henderson Bay.

It will now be seen that the present Black river, as we know it, still occupies its natural channel of erosion, which of course existed, but not so deep as at present, before the glacial channels were formed. In places both above and below Watertown the river has undoubtedly sought and occupied the seams of the more or less broken strata of the Birds Eye limestone, but at the crossing at Watertown there is no break in the underlying rock strata to cause the stream to forsake its ancient channel. The beds of the glacial streams, nearly all of them, are more or less filled with redish sand, in part the comminuted debris of the Potsdam sandstone that once overlaid the western slopes of the Adirondacs. In many places the glaciers have also carried away the Trenton limestone, and even come of the upper layers of the Birds Eye limestone at Watertown are gone, and Black river has in places also eroded its channel through and below the Trenton until it has reached the harder, thicker and more flinty Birds Eye limestone layers. The channels of most of the glacial rivers are wider and shallower than Black river channel. At the crossing just below Watertown the glacial channel was some half mile wide, while the channel of Black river is not usually more than six or eight rods wide. Deep grooves are worn in all the rocky beds of these glacial rivers. These may be seen both above and below the railroad bridge of the Cape Vincent branch, where it crosses the river at Watertown. In one of these grooves just above the bridge several immense gneiss boulders, some of them weighing perhaps fifty tons, may be seen, just when they were dropped by a stranded glacier upon the westerly shore of the river, another still larger a little below this of limestone; these may be termed nature's plows left in the furrow to instruct us as to the cause and the effects of dynamic energy, displayed here so many ages ago, and to illustrate the manner in which the work has been performed.

D. S. MARVIN.

NECROLOGY.

AMBROSE W. CLARK.

Ambrose W. Clark was born at Cooperstown, Otsego county, N. Y., December 19, 1810, and there had the advantages of such education as was obtainable in the common schools of 60 years ago, yet he became well posted in all the essentials of business life. He learned the printers' trade there and became the publisher of a paper. After five or six years he located in Lowville, Lewis county, where he started the Lowville Journal. In 1846 he removed to Watertown and took control of the Black River Journal, afterwards changing its name to Northern New York Journal, which he edited for 16 years. He was a member of Congress from this district from 1860 to 1865. During the war period he was very assiduous and zealous in looking after our soldiers who might be in affliction or distress in Washington city or at the front. His life was filled with generous deeds and he won the friendship and favor of all.

In 1865 he was appointed by President Lincoln consul at Valparaiso, Chili, and in 1868 President Johnson appointed him charge d'affairs at Santiago.

He held no office nor engaged in any active business after this time, so that his late years were passed in comparative ease and enjoyment and in ministering to the needs of others. He died at Watertown, October 13, 1887.

WILLIAM WESTWOOD WRIGHT.

William Westwood Wright was born at Adams, April 28, 1813. He was the only son of David Wright, one of the early pioneers of that town, who emigrated from Deerfield, Mass., about the year 1801.

He was educated at the Union Academy, Belleville, and in 1830 became a clerk in the hardware store of Norris M. Woodruff, Watertown, where he remained three years. He was afterwards employed by James Sayer, of Utica, a couple of years. In 1837 he removed to Gray and became a contractor on the enlargement of the Erie canal, continuing as contractor of public works through life.

He was a man widely known in the politics of New York state, and was twice elected by the Democratic party to the

office of canal commissioner. At the time of his death he was president of an extensive dredging company on the coast of New England. The last twenty-five years of his life was spent at Genesee, N. Y. He died on the 12th of June, 1889, at the age of 76 years.

ROZELL H. HALL.

Rozell H. Hall was born in the town of Champion, April 28, 1830. He was next to the youngest of a family of eleven children. His father, Captain Roland Hall, was one of the earliest settlers of Champion and was a well-to-do farmer. Rozell H., with his brothers and sisters, received a good education at the district school in Champion, after which he attended the academy in Lowville.

He was employed as clerk for a year or two in the postoffice at Canandaigua. He also taught school winters and worked on farms in the summer time.

In the year 1851, at the age of 21, he came to Watertown, where he secured a position as clerk and bookkeeper in the store of Sylvanus Pool, who was at that time engaged in the general hide and pelt, leather and findings business, and who carried on in connection with it a large tannery.

Milton Clark was also conducting a large business in hides and leather, and particularly in wool, with which he had a large tannery connected. After Mr. Hall had been for several years employed in the store of Mr. Pool, he was offered inducements by Mr. Clark, which he accepted, taking charge of the store while Mr. Clark turned his particular attention to the business of the tannery. In a few years he, together with Clark O. Maltby, were taken into partnership with Mr. Clark, under the firm name of Milton Clark & Co. For several years the business was thus conducted until the death of Mr. Clark in 1868, when Hall & Maltby came into possession of the store property and tannery, and the business was conducted under this firm name for a number of years, until a consolidation took place with Farwell & Baker, under the firm name of Farwell, Hall & Co.

In 1877 Mr. Maltby sold his interest in the business to Mr. Hall. In 1878 Mr. Hall exchanged his tannery for farm property in Pinkney. In 1871-2 he entered a copartnership with Lyman D. Doolittle, who owned at that time with Edmond White the unoccupied land on the north side of Public Square, and there they erected the large and substantial three-story brick block, which bears the name of Doolittle & Hall.

Before the completion of this block (in May, 1871,) the death of Mr. Doolittle occurred and Mr. Hall obtained the property.

About the year 1883, because of poor health, he gave up active business, devoting himself to the management of his estate and finding enjoyment in his home and with his numerous friends more than in his former busy life he had leisure to indulge, as his genial disposition made him always a loved and welcome addition to any social circle. He also held an interest in Central park and occupied the honored position of president of that association, his influence doing much to develop that lovely pleasure resort upon the St. Lawrence. Also he was vice-president of the Alexandria Bay Steamboat Company, which includes in its line of boats the new and old Island Wanderer. He was a member of the board of directors of the Jefferson County Orphan Asylum. Likewise he was a director of the Savings, Loan and Building association. His business career was one of continual success, earned by the strictest attention to, and excellent management of, his affairs. In the business community he was highly respected.

He enjoyed the greatest esteem of the members of the Masonic fraternity, having maintained a long and honorable connection with the craft in this city. He was initiated in Watertown lodge Feb. 27, 1860, and raised to the degree of Master Mason March 7th of the same year. On Feb. 22, 1861, he was exhalted to the degree of Royal Arch in Watertown chapter. Petitioning for the orders of knighthood, he was elected and made a Knight Templar in Watertown Commandery, May 24, 1861. He held several minor offices in the commandery, and was at one time its treasurer.

He was a republican in politics, and in 1881 held the office of alderman in his ward; he was not active, however, in political matters. He was one of the most active members of the First Univeralist church, and was a trustee of that society for several years.

In 1856, Mr. Hall married Miss Jeanette C. Smith, daughter of David Smith, a well-to-do farmer and one of the earliest settlers of Champion. Two children were born of this happy union, Nettie P. and Rozell R. In his home circle he was especially beloved, for the family relations were always of the pleasantest.

For many years he was affected with heart trouble, which finally caused his death August 18, 1889. His death was deeply regretted by all who knew him. His pastor, the Rev. Dr. Richmond Fisk, conducted the funeral services, paying fitting tribute in his remarks to Mr. Hall's character. The Masonic brethren,

companions and Sir Knights, with whom he was so long associated, as a mark of their esteem, escorted his remains to lovely Brookside cemetery, where they laid them away, with Masonic orders, from the sight of his bereaved family and numerous friends.

FREDERICK EMERSON.

The subject of this sketch was born in Watertown, N. Y., on Aug. 2, 1826, and died in the city of his birth on April 20, 1891. He studied law in the office of Joseph Mullin—afterwards Judge of the Supreme Court for this district—and was admitted to the bar in 1847. In 1852 he married Malinda Perkins, who survives him. Mr. Emerson settled down to the practice of the law and spent some time in Mr. Mullin's office, afterwards taking an office by himself. He largely confined himself to office work, and soon became an acknowledged authority on land titles, insurance, etc., etc. He took an active interest in the fire department of Watertown, and was one of the founders of what has grown to be the present admirable system. He was for a long time, a justice of the peace in Watertown.

Frederick Emerson was appointed Provost-Marshal of the 20th congressional district of the State of New York with the rank of captain of cavalry in the service of the United States, on the 16th of April, 1863. This selection was made by Hon. Ambrose W. Clark, then ably representing the district in congress. At the first Captain Emerson little thought what an important and responsible position he was destined to fill. The rebellion soon became a life and death struggle with the nation. Our statesmen foresaw that the patriotic ardor that filled our first regiments with eager volunteers would cool off in the face of large demands for fresh troops, and so a system had to be provided for securing an enrollment of all able bodied men liable to perform military service in all of the loyal States. In the discharge of his trying official duties Captain Emerson was equal to every demand made upon him. He was courageous, clear-headed, cool and calculating, and above all possessed an unfailing evenness of temper which specially fitted him for the delicate place in the public service he was called to fill. And he was also an honest man. No one ever questioned his integrity, and his official record was as clean as his private life was spotless. In all his official relations with his subordinates in the Provost-Marshall's office in Watertown, and with his superiors in Washington, he was respected and honored as were few similar officers in the service. His official life was a well rounded career of

manly and patriotic actions, and his part in aiding the government to carry the war to a successful issue was important and patriotic. He was an honor to the service and to the community in which he lived. After the close of the war in 1865, Captain Emerson resumed the practice of his profession and more especially confined himself to a large insurance business. His health was greatly impaired by an accident received while inspecting the quarters of the provost guard in Watertown during the war. No doubt this injury to the spine shortened his life and made him an invalid for the rest of his days. At the time of his death he was largely interested in the A. D. Remington Paper Co. of Watertown.

LIST OF DONATIONS

No. 1. From Mrs. P. C. Calhoun, No. 78 East 12th St., Chicago, Ills. Portrait of John Calhoun, (her husband) who was the first mayor of Chicago.

No. 2. Commission of John Calhoun in 70th Regt. N. Y. Infantry. Dated Aug. 12, 1820.

No. 3. Prospectus of Watertown Eagle.

No. 4. Ball tickets and other papers. Received Aug. 15, 1886.

No. 5. Mrs. Julia A. Sherman, Watertown, N. Y. Miller's Retrospect of the 18th Century. Published in 1803; 2 vol. These books were a part of the library of the town of Rutland, Jefferson county, N. Y. Received Aug. 20, 1886.

No. 6. Sermons by Samuel Davis, A. M. Published in 1811; 1 vol.

No. 7. Henry S. Munson, Watertown, N. Y. Copy of organization of Watertown Industrial Association. (Foureorite.) Dated May 20, 1843. Received Sept. 15, 1886.

No. 8. C. W. Darling, Utica, N. Y. Anthropology. Published at Utica, N. Y. Received Sept. 15, 1886.

No. 9. Wm. A. Moore, Champion, Jefferson county, N. Y. Primitive wood screw cutter, made from a ram's horn. Received Sept. 15, 1886.

No. 10. J. M. Fairbanks, Watertown, N. Y. Judgment Record, (copy) A. D. 1813. Jason Fairbanks vs. Schobly. Received Sept. 20, 1866.

No. 11. Hon. Lysander Brown, Ogdensburg, N. Y. 4 vols. Democratic Union. Vol. one, 2 years.

No. 12. Vol. two, 2 years. Published from 1846 to 1850, at Watertown, N. Y. Received Sept. 20, 1886.

No. 13. Capt. E. Tyler, Henderson Harbor, Jefferson county, N. Y. Heavy piece of iron, (forged) supposed to have been lost during the old French war; found on shore of Lake Ontario. Received Oct. 5, 1886.

No. 14. Miss P. F. Hubbard, No. 14 Paddock street, Watertown, N. Y. Table cloth, used at the first communion of Champion Congregational church, Jefferson county, N. Y. Made and presented by Mrs. David Star.

No. 15. Silk umbrella used by Mrs. Noadiah Hubbard, early pioneer. Received Oct. 25, 1886

No. 16. Mr. M. Goodrich, Lafargeville, N. Y. Manuscript; early local interests about Lafargeville. Received Dec. 30 1886.

No. 17. Miss M. D. Pierpont, Utica, N. Y. Tippacanoe melodies 1840.

No. 18. Log Cabin song book 1840.

No. 19. Harrison Almanac and sundry old local weekly papers.

No. 20. Andrew J. Fairbanks, Watertown, N. Y. Map of the village of Watertown 1826, by John Denison. Same by John Denison.

No. 21. By John Bevan. Geological map of New York, 1842.

No. 22. Map of Massachusetts, 1822.

No. 23. By Amos Long. Mitchell's national map of United States, 1847.

No. 24. Large map of the United States and Territories, 1827. Received Oct. 17, 1887.

No. 25. Frederick Cook (Sec. of State.) General Sullivan's Indian Expedition in 1779. Received Dec. 20, 1887.

No. 26. Mrs. S. O. Gale, No. 2 Thompson street, city. Travels in America, by Thomas Ashe, Esq., 1808. Received Jan. 2d, 1888.

No. 27. Judge A. H. Sawyer, city. Bound copy of the Jeffersonian, from Sept. 7, 1840, to Dec. 6, 1844; published at Watertown, N. Y.

No. 28. Jefferson County Democrat, June 20, 1844, to June 11, 1846; published at Watertown, N. Y. Received Jan. 2, 1888.

No. 29. O. Guthrie, 337 Michigan ave., Chicago, Ills. Memoirs of Dr. Samuel Guthrie.

No. 30. Still and Worm (*fac simile*) used to make chloroform, by Dr. Samuel Guthrie, at Sackets Harbor, N. Y.

No. 31. Specimen of percussion priming powder.

No. 32. Specimen of chlorate of potash.

No. 33. Specimen of potato molasses. All invented and made by Dr. Samuel Guthrie at Sackets Harbor, N. Y.

No. 34. A. P. Sigourney, Watertown, N. Y. Transactions of Jefferson County Agricultural society for the years 1866, 1868, 1871, 1874, 1876, 1877, 1878, 1879 and 1880. Received Jan. 11, 1888.

No. 35. Mrs. Julia A. Sherman, Watertown, N. Y. Transactions of Jefferson County Agricultural society for 1820.

No. 36. Proceedings of State Agricultural convention for 1832, (bound leather.) Received Jan. 11, 1888.

No. 37. Mrs. Luther G. Hoyt, Watertown, N. Y. American Speeches, Forensic and Parliamentary, by S. C. Carpenter, vol. 2. Published in 1816.

No. 38. Sparks' Life of Washington. Published at Boston, Mass., in 1843.

No. 39. Spofford's Gazateer of New York. Published by H. C. Southworth in 1813. Received Jan. 12, 1888.

No. 40. Smithsonian Institution, Washington, D. C. Report 1863.

No. 41. Report for 1864.

No. 42. Report for 1869.

No. 43. Report for 1870.

No. 44. Report for 1873.

No. 45. Report for 1875.

No. 46. Report for 1879.

No. 47. Report for 1881.

No. 48. Report for 1882.

No. 49. Report for 1884.

No. 50. Report for 1885. Parts No. 1.

No. 51. Report for 1885. Parts No. 2. Received Feb. 2, 1888.

No. 52. O. Guthrie, 337 Michigan ave., Chicago, Ills. Addenda to Memoir of Dr. Samuel Guthrie. Published at Chicago. Received Feb. 11, 1888.

No. 53. Buffalo Historical Society, Buffalo, N. Y. Annual Report of Board of Managers for 1885.

No. 54. Annual Report of Board of Managers for 1886.

No. 55. Annual Report of Board of Managers for 1887. Received Feb. 17, 1888.

No. 56. Mrs. P. C. Calhoun, 78 East 12th street, Chicago, Ills. Jeffersonian, July 19, 1831; Freeman, from July 26, 1831, to July 10, 1832; Watertown Eagle, Sept. 11, 1832, to Sept. 5, 1833. Received Feb. 22, 1888.

No. 57. O. Guthrie, 337 Michigan ave., Chicago, Ills. Punch lock gun; invented by Dr. Samuel Guthrie. Received March 10, 1888.

No. 58. Charles W. Darling, Utica, N. Y. Poem, dedicated to Gen. Cesnola. The Egyptian Obelisk, Central Park, New York.

No. 59. Capt. John G. Bourke, Washington, D. C. Pamphlet, 56 pages. Memoranda upon Rites of a Religious or Semi-Religious Character. Received April 20, 1888.

No. 60. E. S. Woodson, Esq., Northville, Michigan. Pioneer Collections, 11 volumes.

No. 61. Report of Pioneer Society of Michigan.

No. 62. County, town and districts and war records.

No. 63. " " " "

No. 64. " " " "

No. 65. " " " "

No. 66. " " " "

No. 67. " " " "

No. 68. " " " "

No. 69. " " " "

No. 70. " " " "

No. 71. Smithsonian Institution, Washington, D. C. The Geo. Catlin Indian Gallery. Memoranda and Statistics. Report of 1885; by Thomas Donaldson. Received Aug. 13, 1888.

No. 72. Congressional Record, session 1887, 1888 and 1889.

No. 73. Cayuga County Historical Society, Auburn, N. Y. Historical Notes. Collection No. 6. Received April 10, 1889.

No. 74. Donor's name not received. Powder horn, made and engraved by Wm. Spornhern at Lake George in the year 1802. Received 1888.

No. 75. D. S. Marvin, Watertown, N. Y. Pair of horns of American bison; picked up at Swift Current station, Manitoba.

No. 76. Slab of glaciated Birds Eye limestone from Henderson Harbor, Jefferson county, N. Y. Also specimen of cedar and fir wood from state of Washington. Received May May 1, 1889.

No. 77. Talford R. Jeffers. Commission of the Peace in and for the county of Chesterfield, Virginia; dated May 12, 1749.

No. 78. From same. Copy of Charleston Daily Courier; dated Oct. 13, 1864. Received May 20, 1889.

No. 79. Hon. Beman Brockway, Watertown, N. Y. Watertown Daily Times, bound copies from 1872 to June 24, 1889.

No. 80. From same. History of 51st Regt. N. Y. Volunteer Infantry.

No. 81. Gazeteer of New York; published 1813.

No. 82. Murray's English Grammar; published 1814; two copies.

No. 83. American Universal Geography, 1807.

No. 84. Book of Sermons; publisher and date torn off. Received June 24, 1889.

No. 85. Marcellus Massey, city of New York. Opening New York and Brooklyn Bridge Ceremonies; published 1883. Received June 24, 1889.

No. 86. Mrs. Dr. Sikes, Watertown, N. Y. Life of Gen. Wm. Eaton; published 1816. Received June 24, 1889.

No. 87. Norris W. Seymour, Brooklyn, Conn. Isaac Putnam Equestrian Statue History. Received July 1, 1889.

No. 88. Connecticut Historical Society. 250th Anniversary Celebration of the adoption of the Constitution of Connecticut. Held Jan. 24, 1889. Received July 25, 1889.

No. 89. Arthur O. Green, Watertown, N. Y. Ladies' Astronomy. Published at Utica, N. Y., 1825; the author, Mr. B. Bartlett. Received Aug. 7, 1889.

No. 90. D. S. Marvin, Watertown, N. Y. A boy's conscience money, 25 cents in coin, date 1877, in letter; endorsed "For grapes that were stolen." Received Feb. 3, 1890.

No. 91. George L. Davis, Watertown, N. Y. New York Daily Times, 4 volumes; embracing the period of the war of the Rebellion. Received March 11, 1890.

No. 92. Cayuga County Historical Society, Auburn, N. Y. Collections, No. 7, for 1889. Received March 19, 1890.

No. 93. James M. Montgomery, No. 111 Wall street, New York city. Constitution and By-Laws of the Society of the Sons of the Revolution, 1890. Received May 24, 1890.

No. 94. Pocamuck Valley Memorial Association, Deerfield, Mass. Proceedings 1870 to 1879. Received May 20, 1890.

No. 95. Buffalo Historical Society. Annual Report for 1888.

No. 96. Annual Report for 1890.

No. 97. Archaelogical Studies in and about Buffalo, and Inaugural Address for 1890. Received July 8, 1890.

No. 98. From Charles W. Darling. The Hero of Mohawk Valley. Address by Col. Norris Willets before Oneida Historical Society. Received Jan. 15, 1891.

No. 99. Cayuga Historical Society. Collections No. 8. Received Jan. 20, 1891.

No. 100. Smithsonian Institution, Washington, D. C. Annual Report for 1888. Received Jan. 25, 1888.

No. 101. Mrs. Luther G. Hoyt, Watertown, N. Y. Nos. 25 and and 31, unbound, Battles of the United States by Sea

and Land, by Henry B. Dawson. Other Nos. received Jan. 12, 1888, and incorrectly credited. See No. 4.

No. 102. Hon. B. Brockway, Watertown, N. Y. Journal of the Board of Supervisors for Jefferson County, N. Y., from 1860 to 1890.

No. 103. Vol. 2, " " "

No. 104. Vol. 3. " " "

No. 105. Vol. 4, " " "
Received April 14, 1891.

No. 106. W. H. Parker, Palmyra, N. Y. Various ancient business papers, left by former occupants of doner's house. Also way bill of P. R. R. during the war of the Rebellion. Sent by request of Alfred Turcott. Received April 15, 1891.

No. 107. Capt. James Butler, Sackets Harbor, N. Y. Regulations for Subsistence Department, Army of Confederate States of America.

No. 108. Same of Quartermaster and Pay Department. Received May 16. 1891,

No. 109. Wm. H. Holmes, Washington, D. C. Art in Shells of Ancient Americans. Received May 16, 1891.

No. 110. Col. W. Camp, Sackets Harbor, N. Y. Two deeds for pews in the early churches of Watertown, N. Y., 1820 and 1822.

No. 111. Assessment roll upon property in Sackets Harbor to pay for the so-called Camp ditch. Dated Aug. 24, 1830. Received May 16, 1891.

No. 112. A. R. Thomas, M. D., 113 South 16th street, Philadelphia, Pa. Book, Thomas' Geneological Record. Received June 14, 1891.

No. 113. Wooster Sherman, Albany, N. Y. Watertown Directory for 1840. Received June 4, 1891.

No. 114. E. S. Woodman, Northville, Michigan. Initial No. Democratic Free Press, and Michigan Intelligencer, May 5, 1831. Received June 4, 1891.

No. 115. Peabody Museum, Cambridge, Mass. Nos. 23 and 24 Annual Reports. Received July 14, 1891.

No. 116. Hon. Elam Persons, Ellisburg, Jefferson county, N. Y. Copy of ancient deed, Samuel Persons to his son. Endfield, Tolland Co. Ct. Dated 1718. Received July 17, 1891.

No. 117. J. C. Harbottle, Watertown, N. Y. Piece of stucco from ornaments of the Baptist church, torn down in 1891. Received July 17, 1891.

No. 118. R. H. Huntington, Watertown, N. Y. Ancient business documents of Dyer and R. H. Huntington. Received July 17, 1861.

No. 119. Levi H. Brown, Watertown, N. Y. Assessment roll of village of Watertown for 1837. Received July 17, 1891.

No. 120. Mrs. Grace S. Hunn, New Haven, Ct. Order of the court to sheriff, whereby Henry Evans was hung at Watertown, N. Y., Aug. 22, 1828.

No. 121. Connecticut Journal, dated Aug. 29, 1805.

No. 122. Middletown Gazette, Ct., dated March 31, 1793. Received July 17, 1891.

No. 123. Wooster Sherman, Esq., Albany, N. Y. A two dollar bill, Wooster Sherman's bank, dated Jan. 1, 1858, and a sketch of its history from the donor.

No. 124. Autograph letter from Gen. John A. Dix, dated Dec. 21, 1859, and with endorsement by James Buchanan, President of the United States.

No. 125. Autograph letter from same, dated Jan. 16, 1860.

No. 126. Same, dated Feb. 14, 1860.

No. 127. Same, dated July 3, 1860.

No. 128. Same, dated Dec. 20, 1859.

No. 129. Same, dated Dec. 5, 1859.

No. 130. Autograph letter from Watts Sherman, Oct. 27, 1859.

No. 131. Autograph letter from Daniel S. Dickenson, dated Jan. 12, 1860.

No. 132. Autograph letter from Horatio Seymour, dated Nov. 4, 1859.

No. 133. Same, dated Jan. 24, 1864.

No. 134. Telegram from Fred A. Aiken, secretary of executive committee, Washington, 20, 1860. All received July 17, 1891.

No. 135. Hon. Beman Brockway, Watertown, N. Y. History of settlement, manufactories, &c., of Watertown, N. Y., by Hon. C. R. Skinner. Received July 21, 1891.

No. 136. Daniel Minthorn, Watertown, N. Y, History of Locofaco or equal rights party movement conventions, proceedings, &c., by F. Byrdsall, 1842.

No. 137. Address of the Society of Tammany to absent members and branches in the United States. Received July 21, 1891.

No. 138. Hon. Moses Eames, Watertown, N. Y. Niles' Register, bound, commencing March 24, 1824, ending in July, 1849. Beginning with vol. 26 and ending with vol. 75. Vol. 61 is missing.

No. 139. Same as numbered.
No. 140. " "
No. 141. " "
No. 142. " "
No. 143. " "
No. 144. " "
No. 145. " "
No. 146. " "
No. 147. " "
No. 148. " "
No. 149. " "
No. 150. " "
No. 151. " "
No. 152. " "
No. 153. " "
No. 154. " "

No. 155. " "
No. 156. " "
No. 157. " "
No. 158. " "
No. 159. " "
No. 160. " "
No. 161. " "
No. 162. " "
No. 163. " "
No. 164. " "
No. 165. " "
No. 166. " "
No. 167. " "
No. 168. " "
No. 169. " "
No. 170. " "
No. 171. " "
No. 172. " "
No. 173. " "
No. 174. " "
No. 175. " "
No. 176. " "
No. 177. " "
No. 180. " "
No. 181. " "
No. 182. " "
No. 183. " "
No. 184. " "
No. 185. " "
No. 186. " "

No. 187. Life of Wm. Pitt, Philadelphia, 1806. Author, Sir Robert Walpole. Note, this and the following books were a part of the old Rutland library:

No. 188. Travels in Holland, Scotland and the United States. Published 1820 at New York.

No. 189. Empire of Bonaparte and Federate Nations, or Travels in Holland, etc., 1807. Middletown, Ct.

No. 190. Memoirs of Aaron Burr.

No. 191. Same, by Mathew L. Davis. Harpers.

No. 192. Books of Martyrs. Amos Blanchard, Cincinnati, 1832.

No. 193. The Campaign in Russia 1812; by Sir Robert Kerr Porter. Hartford, 1814.

No. 194. Cobb's Spelling Book, Ithaca, N. Y., 1835.

No. 195. Hon. Beman Brockway, Watertown, N. Y. Photograph of Adrian R. Root, Col. of 94th Regt., N. Y. Vols.

No. 196. Hon. Beman Brockway, Watertown, N. Y. Map of Chicago and History of the Great Fire. B. B. Thompson & Co., New York.

No. 197. Hon. Moses Eames, Watertown, N. Y. Life of Patrick Henry, by Wm. Wirt, 1818.

No. 198. Town's Speller and Definer, by S. Town, Auburn, N. Y.

No. 199. History of Charles the 5th, by Wm. Robertson, 1812.

No. 200. History of the United States, by Wm. Gordon, 1801.

No. 201. Travels in Europe, Asia and Africa. Edward Clark, 1813.

No. 202. Wars of the French Revolution, 2d vol., by Alexander Stephens, 1804.

No. 203. Narrative of the Campaign in Russia, by Eugene Labaume. Hartford, 1816.

No. 204. Correspondence and Miscellanies of Thomas Jefferson, by Thomas Randolph, Boston, 1830.

No. 205. 2d vol. of same.

No. 206. Gazeteer of the Eastern Continent and Islands, by Jedediah Morse, D. D., and Rev. Elisha Parish.

No. 207. Life of Napoleon Bonaparte, vol. 1, by Sir Walter Scott. Philadelphia, 1827.

No. 208. An old hand forged pitchfork.

No. 209. An old hand forged hoe. Received July 24, 1891.

No. 210. John S. Randall, Rutland, Jefferson county, N. Y. Forged iron portion of an old bull plow. Received July 24, 1891.

No. 211. Thomas E. Beecher, Rutland, Jefferson county, N. Y. Neck-yoke for sled before tongues or shafts were used.

No. 212. No donor's name given. One framed New Years Address, printed on silk for 1838 of the Watertown Eagle.

No. 213. Charles E. Brown, Watertown, N. Y. An old English Dictionary; date and title page missing.

No. 214. Book of Sacred Music; published at Utica, N. Y.

No. 215. " " " " "

No. 216. Communicants' Companion. Matthew Henry. 1798.

No. 217. " " " "

No. 218. Medical Essays. Edinburgh, 1771. Mother at Home; Rev. J. S. C. Abbott, Wooster, Mass. (Date gone.) Also from same donor, a number of old torn books, mostly without dates on title pages. Received July 24, 1891.

No. 219. Hon. Moses Eames, Watertown, N. Y. A piece of pine board curiously mined by ants.

No. 220. One ancient Britania platter. Received July 25, 1891.

No. 221. Hon. B. Brockway. Autographs of the members of the Constitutional Convention of the State of New York, 1867–8. Petition to Legislature. Received July 25, 1891.

No. 222. Mrs. Dr. Wm. G. Sykes, Watertown, N. Y. Large quantity of old Watertown newspapers, from 1849 to 1866. Received July 24, 1891.

No. 223. Buffalo Historical Society, Buffalo, N. Y. Annual Report for 1891. Received July 27, 1891.

No. 224. No donor named. Tribune, N. Y., 2 vols., bound. Received July 27, 1891.

No. 225. The Smithsonian Institution, Washington, D. C. The Annual Report of the Board of Regents for the year ending June 30, 1886.

No. 226. Same for the year ending June 30, 1887. Received Aug. 30, 1891.

No. 227. Wm. Loan, Watertown, N. Y. The flag of the 94th N. Y. Volunteer Infantry, tassels and pike point

No. 228. The snare drum of the same regiment. Received Aug. 10, 1891.

"BATTLE-FIELD,"

SACKETS HARBOR, N. Y.

BATTLE FIELD.

Will the government erect a monument on the battle field of Sackets Harbor?

The following petition with names appended, and the correspondence printed below, will set forth the effort thus far made to secure from the government a suitable recognition of the heroes of the war of 1812:

To the Honorable, the Senate and House of Representatives of the U. S., Washington, D. C.:

The Historical Society, of Jefferson county, N. Y., most respectfully petition your honorable body to appropriate the sum of fifty thousand dollars for the erection of a suitable monument on the "Battle Field" of Sackets Harbor, N. Y.

This historic ground has been patriotically presented to the Society, and was formally dedicated with imposing ceremonies on July 5, 1885.

The Historical Society desire to avail themselves of government aid in a work destined to honor the early preservers of our liberties, which they feel will be cheerfully granted, for an object so worthy and so proper—to assist them in erecting a suitable monument, on the battle field in question, in honor of the soldiers and sailors whose valor and sacrifices are a noble part of our precious national history.

Dr. Franklin Hough, a historian of note, made the following record in speaking of the nation's dead at Sackets Harbor: "Doubtless it is the *intention* that at a future time they should be honored with a monument worthy of the memories of American citizens, who fell in the defence of American rights and in the vindication of our national sovereignty and honor."

And we will ever pray.

January, 1888.

B. Brockway, Pres.
Moses Eames, V.-Pres.
W. B. Camp, Vice-Pres.
J. C. Sterling, V.-Pres.
Richmond Fisk, Sec.
R. A. Oakes, Cor. Sec.
D. S. Marvin, Librarian and Custodian.
N. P. Wardwell, Treas.
Jesse M. Adams.
W. D. Arms,
George Adams,
P. M. Brown,
R. B. Biddlecom,
Levi H. Brown,
George Bull,
H. A. Bartlett,
Albert Bachman,
Hiram Converse,
C. M. Clark,
L. C. Greenleaf,
F. A. Hinds,
R. H. Hall,
Hiram Houghton,
O. E. Hungerford,
Mrs. I. L. Hunt, Jr.
W. E. Hart,
Lotus Ingalls.
Willard Ives,
W. W. Johnson,
J. C. Knowlton,
Thomas Keenan,
V. K. Kellogg,
G. W. Knowlton,
John Lansing,
George Lane,
G. B. Massey,
J. C. McCartin,
Joseph Mullin,
M. P. Mason,
W. H. Gilman,
L. J. Goodale,
D. G. Griffin,
Joseph S. Greene,
Prof. H. M. Hill,
O. Holcomb,
Miss P. F. Hubbard,
Isaac L. Hunt, Jr.,
P. M. Hungerford,
W. D. Hanchette,
Austin W. Ingraham,
Capt. John Johnson,
Henry Jess,
A. E. Kilby,
J. C. Kimball,
Rev. R. G. Keyes,
E. C. Kelsey,
Fred Lansing,
F. M. Lamon,
L. R. Murray,

O. B. Cadwell,
E. J. Clark,
A. H. Coughlin,
Dr. E. E. Campbell,
L. J. Dorwin,
James H. Dawley,
James Dolan,
Fred Emerson,
E. R. Eastman,
A. M. Farwell,
H. M. Allen,
W. J. Allen,
Elon Brown,
S. T. Bordwell,
C. J. Bellinger,
Albert Bushnell,
J. O. Brown,
W. T. Bascom,
S. Cooper,
T. H. Camp,
Theo. Canfield,
C. W. Clare,
Dr. J. M. Crawe,
E. C. Campbell,
A. C. Cornwall,
Simeon Dexter,
D. A. Dwight,
D. B. Dewey,
Justus Eddy,
A. J. Fairbanks,
R. P. Flower,
C. L. Frederick,
H. F. Ferrin,
E. M. Gates,
Henry B Mosher,
S. B. Miller,
John Nill,
H. F. Overton,
C. D. Potter,
J. A. Quencer,
C. W. Rider,
Dr. S. M. Robinson,
John Sheldon,
A. P. Sigourney,
Hannibal Smith,
A. H. Sawyer,
E. Q. Sewall,
G. F. Sawyer,
Rev. J. V. T. Shurtz,
R. E. Smiley,
George Smith,
F. E. Schuyler,
E. H. Thompson,
C. H. Tubbs,
Capt. Tyler,
S. B. Upham,
Henry Woodworth,
Prof. W. K. Wickes,
Geo. W. Wiggins,
Dr. E. E. Ward,
H. M. Williams,
A. M. Wardwell,
Solon Wilder,
O. W. Wilmot,
C. T. Woodruff,
J. M. Fairbanks,
N. Goodrich,
D. Minthorn,
J. F. Moffett,
D. C. Middleton,
G. R. Marsden,
John L. Norton,
George O'Leary,
John Prouty,
Henry Purcell,
A. D. Remington,
Prof. O. B Rhodes,
A. D. Shaw,
J. C. Streeter,
Dr. H. M. Stevens,
John Sterling, Jr.,
Charles R. Skinner,
N. M. Shepardson,
A. Y. Stewart,
Dr. E. L. Sargent,
George H. Sherman,
E. B. Sterling,
Jacob Stears, Jr.,
W. E. Tyler,
B. B. Taggart,
J. M. Tilden,
Rev. J. Winslow,
N. P. Wardwell,
Capt. H. J. Welch,
S. T. Woolworth,
W. G. Williams,
J. F. Walton,
W. W. Wright,
Geo. M. Wilder,
C. H. Walts.

The undersigned, formerly citizens of Jefferson county and Sackets Harbor, heartily join in this petition.

W. Guthrie,
Geo. H. Harlow,
Chas. H. Dodge,
M. VanAllen,
D. Hobart Hills,
Chas. Kellogg Sacket,
Geo. B. Sacket,
Wm. M. Luff,
Frederick G. Ely,
Norris N. Mundy,
Allan L. Smith,
E. H. Mosher,
W. H. Burchard,
Jno. C. Harris,
F. B. Hooker,
Chester S. Gurney,
Ossian Guthrie,
Samuel B. Chase,
Jas. M. Hills,
Hobart S. Sacket,
Fred W. Sacket,
Chas. N. Hunt,
Rosell M. Hough,
N. B. Boyden,
J. Lowe White,
D. B. Kellogg,
J. W. Wood,
J. C. McMullin.

TO THE CONGRESS OF THE U. S.:

The Historical Society of Jefferson County, N. Y., have petitioned your honorable body for the sum of $50,000 to erect a monument upon the "Battle Field of 1812," so called, at Sackets Harbor, N. Y. Their efforts in this commendable undertaking have received the hearty approval of the Oneida Historical Society by formal action at a late meeting.

Oneida County embraced Jefferson in 1806, and our histories are largely the same. Letters from Hon. J. F. Seymour, with resolutions, attest this statement.

That the importance of this locality in historical sense should pass longer, without proper recognition, impels the society we have the honor to represent to appeal to the guardians of our country's fame and honor for some suitable memento that will commemorate the period as well as the services, sufferings and valor of our army and navy in the boundaries of Lake Ontario and River St. Lawrence, from Niagara to Sackets Harbor and Montreal.

At present there is not, nor has there been, the least recognition of our obligation by any token of a nation's gratitude along this extended line, not even a mark to designate the place of sepulture of 1,500 to 1,700 citizen soldiers and marines, who lie ignominiously buried, within the precincts of Sackets Harbor and about the Military Reservation, known as Madison Barracks.

Georgia, North Carolina, Virginia and largely Maryland contributed to this vast number of our then limited population. There being no west, the south and north met the demands of that hour, and as victors, preserved our liberties against the assumptions and dictations of Great Britain.

Our mission is to place this information before our Hon. Representatives and to commend our righteous action to their favorable consideration.

In one grave were interred the following officers, some illustrious—all noble men:

Gen. Covington, 1st Dragoons, Md.
Lt. Col. E. Backus, N. H., 1st Dragoons, Md.
Gen. Zebulon M. Pike, 15th Regt. Infty., N. J.
Capt. Benj. Nicholson, Aid, 15th Regt. Infty., Md.
Lt. Col. Timothy Dix, N. H., 14th Regt. Infty., Md., father of Gen. John A. Dix; grand-father of Morgan Dix, D. D.
Col. Tuttle, Mass.
Col. Mills, Albany's favorite son, N. Y.
Maj. John Johnson, Penn.
Lieut. and Asst. Q. M. Gen. Van Deventer, Vt.
Capt. A. Spencer, 29th Infantry, N. Y.

Pike was sent out in 1806 to discover the source of the Mississippi. The result of that expedition was so important to the government he was promoted to Captaincy, and again sent out to make a geographical exploration of what was termed Louisiana. After hardships, like Melville's in the Arctic, he was captured by the Spaniards at Santa Fe, but allowed to return by the way of Texas. In the winter of 1813 he arrives at Sackets Harbor with his command on snow shoes, to engage in the spring campaign against Canada.

With 1,700 chosen troops he embarks on Chauncey's fleet for York, now Toronto, attacks that fort April 29th, capturing 700 prisoners and $500,000 materials of war after a brilliant engagement—the enemy exploded their magazine when the day was lost to them, killing 22 and wounding 222, Pike and his beloved aid, Nicholson, among the former. He had written to his father: "Should my country call for that life I have dedicated to her from my youth, may it be my happiness to die, like Wolfe, in the arms of victory." He heard the shouts of triumph, as the "Stars went up and the Union Jack came down," and his prayer was granted.

Forsyth, of North Carolina, led his Georgia troops in this fight with characteristic bravery.

Lt. Col. Timothy Dix, Jr., was brought from Canada for interment with others from Chrysler's field.

An enumeration of the services and virtues of each of these illustrious and unhonored names would be out of place here, and we only touch the borders of a history that would fill volumes.

Governor Tompkins found us entirely unprepared to enter the conflict with Great Britain when war was declared. His anxiety and activity found ready response in Gen. Brown, of Jefferson, who immediately gave the alarm to our forest militia, who appeared with muskets of varied calibre, two 9-pounders and one 32-pound gun with 24 pound shot, to meet the enemy, who within a month approached the harbor with a strong fleet, expecting an easy triumph, and the capture of the United States brig Oneida and a prize in the bay. Lieut. Woolsey with his master, Vaughan, directed the 32-pound gun, but the missiles were only effective till Dame Vaughan contributed her flannel petticoats to wrap the balls to size. Ships were riddled to that degree by this unusual means that a hasty retreat was in order. This incident and victory had a marked effect upon our hardy population, and did much to blind them against the hardships and sufferings of a long campaign that was approaching.

Our Government recognized the position of Sackets Harbor with its bay—a counterpart of New York—as the only suitable place for headquarters of the army, and for the construction of a navy, it being at the foot of the lake and contiguous to the St. Lawrence River and opposite Kingston.

Henry Eckford and Christian Bergh, of New York, undertook the latter, and the feat of Eckford in building ships in days, instead of months, has no parallel possibly in history. One of 120 guns, with another of 84 at the same time were built to the upper deck in 35 days. Of Eckford the Sultan of Turkey said: "If America can spare such men, what a country it must be." Christian Bergh is represented in descendants as the late Henry of N. Y.

Gen. Richard Dodge, of the Mohawk, was in command in the fall of 1812, while Gen. Brown descended the St. Lawrence to be victor at Ogdeusburg in a well contested battle. Col. Richard I. Dodge, the gallant and accomplished officer of the 11th U. S. Infantry, and Asst. Q. Master Gen. Chas. H. Tompkins, U. S. A., are illustrious grand-sons of those early defenders of our frontier. Naturally they take a deep interest in our movement, and herewith we have the satisfaction of presenting letters to your honorable body from Q. M. General Holabird, Commissary General Macfeely, Gen. O. B. Wilcox, Gen. Rosecrans and Asst. Q. M. Gen. Tompkins, Gen. Henry Hunt, Adm'l D. D. Porter, with an assurance of a hearty willingness to endorse the measure by Gen. Sheridan. These are assurances to your honorable body, as well as cheering to us, that a soldier's pride is naturally enlisted in a movement like this.

The British again attacked Sackets Harbor May 29, 1813, to "avenge" our capture of York. Col. Mills fell in the front at the beginning of fight. Colonel Backus with his Dragoons gallantly saved the day after a hard fought battle, but fell on the "Battle Field," consecrating with his blood the soil where we would now raise the shaft.

From this time to the close of the war there was no cessation of hostile movements. The army and navy were strengthening to make a final descent upon Canada, which culminated in Wilkinson's fiasco, with the most lamentable results.

With Tompkins, Brown and Dodge at the beginning, came Dearborn later to establish the seat of war here, till the conflict ceased, and peace once more was won to our banners.

The old battle field has always held a sacred place in the hearts of those who grew up about its venerated soil, and here we present the names of some of her patriotic children, occupying places of great responsibility in Chicago.

The River St. Lawrence and our contiguous bay are now the pleasure highway of the nation and nations. In case of any trouble in the future with Great Britain, or any other power that may ascend the St. Lawrence, the government will find the bay of Sackets Harbor the only secure one upon the lakes as a rendezvous for its army and navy. What more fitting than a national monument with such historical accompaniments to renew their attachments for a country that once contributed such precious blood to secure the land and liberties of to-day.

The first steamer ever build upon the Great Lakes was built at Sackets Harbor in 1816, and successfully plied the lake and river till 1832.

Chloroform was also discovered here, and to Sam'l Guthrie is now accredited the honor of its discovery in 1830 and '31.

The same distinguished chemist invented the percussion powder for the explosion of fire arms, and by changing the flint to percussion lock changed the method of warfare throughout the world. Our Historical Society are in possession of the chloroform still and his rifle, as valuable legacies to our collection.

The extensive and valuable site bordering Lake Ontario and known as the "Battle Ground," was patriotically presented to the Historical Society by the descendants of Col. Elisha Camp, July 5, 1886, commemorative and dedicatory services of an imposing and international character made the occasion one of national importance worthy of the day, for an account of which proceedings we respectfully refer to our Volume of Transactions of 1887.

UTICA, Jan. 13, 1888.

Hon. W. B. Camp, Sackets Harbor:

My Dear Sir:—Your letter and printed application for means to erect a monument at the Harbor in memory of the battle of 1812 is received, and I have taken it to Mr. Roberts of the Morning Herald. He offered to have an editorial in his paper in behalf of your project to-morrow. We have a meeting of our society in about two weeks and then we will pass resolutions in behalf of a monument at the Harbor and authorize our officers to sign their official signatures, *and we will do all we can with much pleasure.* Send us any material you can like "Pike's Peak." Sincerely yours, JOHN F. SEYMOUR.

ACTION OF THE ONEIDA HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

Dr. Hartley offered the following preambles and resolution, which were unanimously adopted:

WHEREAS, In view of the assumptions and dictations on the part of Great Britain, the United States government in 1812 declared war against that nation, and by reason of the defenseless condition of our northern frontiers, it was necessary that prompt efforts be made by our countrymen to maintain the right and uphold the honor of our flag; and

WHEREAS, Numerous volunteers proffered their services to repel the determined invasion of the states, more than 1,500 of whom, in the various battles of the war, bravely met the soldier's death, and no monument commemorating their patriotism marks the spot where they fought, suffered and died; and

WHEREAS, Some of the heroes engaged in that struggle are identified with our national history, notably General Zebulon M. Pike, killed at the hour of victory, from whom is named Pike's Peak, Colorado; Brigadier General L. Covington, Colonel Tuttle, Lieutenant Colonels Backus, Mills, Dix, Major Johnson, Captains Joseph Nicholson, A. Spencer, Lieutenant Vanderverker and other officers and men; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Oneida Historical Society has heard with unusual pleasure the effort now being made by the Jefferson County Historical Society to erect a suitable monument to the memory of the brave defenders of their country's honor; and that it heartly gives its endorsement to this needed and patriotic purpose, and commends its consideration to the public at large, to the Congress of the United States, and to our State Legislature, the more so, as where the remains of these valorous sons of the republic lie, grass weed and bramble are struggling for the mastery.

SAGAMORE HILL, June 20th.

W. B. Camp, Esq.

Dear Sir:—Many thanks for your kind favor and the accompanying address, which I read with great interest. Most certainly the monument you are trying to have erected is a most eminently proper one. I hope you will have every means, and I will, of course, do as you request and speak to Evarts as well as my own Congressman on the matter. By the way, if you see Col. Dodge, I wish you would tell him how much I admired his two invaluable books on the Indians of the west.

With great regard, very sincerely yours,
THEODORE ROOSEVELT.

WASHINGTON, April 21, 1888.

My Dear Sir:—Your note of the 18th is received. I will with pleasure assist Mr. Parker in getting an appropriation for the monument you mention. Such matters usually pass under the control of the library, of which Mr. Early is chairman. The usual custom is to require the local communities interested to pay one-half, and I doubt if congress will waive that condition.

Very sincerely yours, JOHN SHERMAN.

D. S. MARVIN.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, U. S.,
WASHINGTON, D. C., July 4, 1888.

To Col. Walter B. Camp:

My Dear Mr. Camp:—You were kind enough to send me some days ago a copy of the "Historical Address," delivered by you on Decoration Day, 1888, at the unveiling of the monument to the unknown dead of the war of 1812, at the Madison Barracks Cemetery, Sackets Harbor, N. Y. A night or two ago I had the pleasure of reading the address. It was very interesting to me, I assure you. Indeed my taste in reading has been very much in the line of American local history and so continues. Our country chould feel under very great obligations to those who take the time and trouble to prepare reliable sketches of the exploits of patriotic Americans in defending our soil from our enemies in war. In this instance you have added to the history of the war of 1812, and wherever your address may be read you have imparted very desirable information to your readers. I regret Con-

gress has done nothing in the matter of an appropriation for the monument. In again thanking you for the address, I remain

Yours very truly, CHAS. O'NEIL.

NEW YORK, Mar. 22, 1888.

W. B. Camp, Esq.:

Dear Sir:—Many thanks for your kind letter and the interesting clippings from the Times. I am not unfamiliar with the history of the Morrisons, a singularly gifted family. Zebulon Pike was always a favorite hero of mine. Most certainly Sackets Harbor is one of the places especially deserving of a monument. It is a great pleasure to me to have so known a recognition from a gentleman of your standing; and with many thanks, believe me.

Very sincerely yours, THEODORE ROOSEVELT.

GOVERNOR'S ISLAND,
NEW YORK HARBOR, March 30, 1888.

My Dear Col.:

I enclose you a letter to Hon. Amos J. Cummings, which I think will serve your purpose. I hope you will fully explain to him what we want and urge immediate action. I have asked Mr. Cummings, as you will see, to introduce you to Mr. Stahlnecker. I thought this the better course. We want to interest the New York delegation. I would advise you to stir up Senator Hiscock; all this thing needs is pushing. There certainly ought to be enough patriotism in the New York delegation to mark the spot where her sons fell, that they might live. Let me hear of your success. Very truly yours, CHAS. H. TOMPKINS.

GOVERNOR'S OFFICE, U. S. SOLDIERS' HOME,
WASHINGTON, D. C., April 8, 1888.

Hon. Chairman, Library Committee, U. S. Senate:

Sir:—I was stationed many years ago at Sackets Harbor and became familiar with its localities, especially that of the battle field, and with the many historical associations connected with the place. The records of the burials of many of the soldiers of the war of 1812 were to be found in the inscriptions in the post cemetery. I respectfully commend the movement now being made for the erection of a historical monument, to perpetuate to future generations the memory of the event and of the men who have given to that region historical importance.

Very respectfully,
HENRY I. HUNT, Brigadier General, U. S. A.

OFFICE OF THE ADMIRAL,
WASHINGTON, D. C., April 9th, 1888.

W. B. Camp, Willard's Hotel, Washington, D. C.

Dear Sir:—Your communication with me and your representation of the object of your visit to Washington as a representative of the Historical Society, has vividly impressed me with the importance of the work that you have in hand, viz, to raise funds for the erection of a monument to the soldiers and sailors who were buried at Sackets Harbor during the war of 1812. I understand you propose to obtain the aid of an appropriation from Congress. There could be no more laudable object at the present time than to have such a monument erected to the

memory of those who lost their lives in a war as glorious as any in which we have ever been engaged. It was a war for the freedom of the seas and to prevent the impressment of our citizens into the British navy. That war gave us a prestige on the ocean which we have never lost, and it was a war where soldiers and sailors offered their lives freely whenever the country was invaded by the foe.

Hundreds of thousands of foreigners come to our shore every year and it must strike them with wonder to see so few mementos raised by a grateful country to the patriots who lost their lives in its service. It must appear to them that our people have shown a great want of gratitude for those who served so faithfully and died so nobly for their country. Of course there should be a monument at Sackets Harbor and a noble one too. Monuments should be erected everywhere where American heroes have died for their country.

It would inspire the strangers who come to this country with respect for the government they will swear to support when they take out their papers of naturalization, and they will write to their friends who are coming after them and tell how in the land of liberty, where they have found peace and prosperity, the people honor the memory of the heroes who have given their lives for their country.

The neglect we have shown to our departed heroes shows that we are inferior to the Indians who preceded us, for the mound builders have left huge monuments which are no doubt mementoes of their heroes.

This reminds us that we have many duties to fulfill if we desire to be handed down in history as a grateful nation.

A small amount from the millions now in the treasury would suffice to carry out the intentions of the Historical Society, and I for one cherish a strong hope that this will be partly accomplished and a monument be raised at Sackets Harbor.

I remain very respectfully yours,
DAVID D. PORTER, Admiral.

WAR DEPARTMENT, QUARTERMASTER GENERAL'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, March 30, 1888.

Hon. Wm. G. Stahlnecker and Gentlemen of the Library Committee, House and Senate:

Gentlemen:—Permit me to say that I fully endorse and commend to your favorable action the efforts of the Jefferson County Historical Society of New York to have a fitting memorial in the form of a monument to those who fell fighting for their country at Sackets Harbor, in the war of 1812, erected upon the battle field at that place. Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
S. B. HOLABIRD, Q. M. General, U. S. A.

I concur in the above and foregoing.
R. MACFEELY, Commissary Gen'l of Subs., U. S A.

NAVY DEPARTMENT, BUREAU OF MEDICINE AND SURGERY,
WASHINGTON, April 10, 1888.

To the Hon. Chairman of the Library Committee, U. S. Senate:

Sir:—My attention has been directed to the movement made by the Jefferson County (New York) Historical Society for the erection of a national monument to perpetuate the names and deeds of the brave men who fell in the war of 1812, on the shores of Lake Ontario. The site selected for the proposed monument

is the battle field adjoining the old navy yard at Sackets Harbor, and being familiar with the locality, I consider it in every respect adapted to the purpose. I trust the asked for appropriation will have a favorable consideration, and that the old battle ground may soon be commemorated by an historical monument which will exhibit the heroic acts of men now almost forgotten.

Very respectfully,

JNO. MILLS BROWNE, Surgeon General, U. S. A.

TRINITY RECTORY,
NEW YORK, Feb. 4th, 1888.

Col. B. Camp.

My Dear Sir:—In reply to your communication, which I should have acknowledged before this time. I have to say that I was very much interested in your letter and its contents, and that it gave me important and valuable information, which I was glad to have.

Lt. Col. Timothy Dix, Sr., was my grandfather. In the memoir of my father, General John A. Dix, there is an account of the death of the Lt. Colonel, with many particulars, but I did not know that the body still remained at Sackets Harbor.

I hope that the effort will be successful to obtain an appropriation from the government for the erection of a suitable monument on the spot where so many officers and soldiers of the war of 1812 were buried and still sleep in the dust.

I am, with apology for my delay in replying to your letter, a delay which engagements and illness must excuse,

Respectfully and truly yours, J. MORGAN DIX.

UNITED STATES SENATE,
WASHINGTON, Jan. 30, 1888.

The Honorable Walter B. Camp, Sackets Harbor, N. Y.

Dear Sir:—I acknowledge receipt of yours of January 28, and note your suggestion in reference to the erection of a monument on the battle ground of 1812 at Sackets Harbor. I imagine the greater difficulty will be in procuring the passage of the bill through the House of Representatives; on account of their encumbered calendar the trouble will be to reach it. I shall take great pleasure in helping to facilitate the passage of the measure through the Senate.

I am, with great respect, FRANK HISCOCK.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
REGISTER'S OFFICE, March 20th, 1888.

My Dear Parker:—Col. Camp has just handed me a copy of your H. R. 6131, 1st session 50th Congress, to provide for the erection of a military monumeut at Sackets Harbor to the illustrious men of our army who fell in the cause of their country and were buried in that vicinage.

No patriotic American can fail to sympathize in this object of the bill. To set up historic monuments which will remind the American youth of coming generations what gallantry and devotion have been displayed in our country's service by so many noble men, and how their memory for such service is cherished by a grateful and admiring people, is not only becoming but repays the outlay by the patriotism and self-sacrifice it inspires. I hope it will be so thought by Congress.

Yours truly, W. S. ROSECRANS.

HON. A. X. PARKER.

ARMY AND NAVY BUREAU,
WASHINGTON, D. C., March 30, 1888.

Chairman and Gentlemen of the Library Committee, House of Representatives:

Having studied the events and having become familiar with the ground, I would respectfully endorse the movement of the Jefferson County Historical Society for the erection of a monument to the brave men who fell in the war of 1812 on the shores of Lake Ontario, and to recommend the passage of H. R. Bill, 6131. The battles of Sackets Harbor and Toronto had a marked influence in securing justice and peace from Great Britain. From 1,500 to 1,700 officers and men lie buried in the vicinity, their graves unmarked. They were mostly volunteers from the north and south, besides regulars from all parts of the country. The recognition of their valor and services would seem an eminently fit subject for congressional action. Very respectfully,

O. B. WILCOX, Brigadier General, (Retired).

NEW YORK, April 4, 1888.

To the Hon. Wm. H. Stahlnecker, Chairman, Washington.

My Dear Sir:—You have a bill before your committee to erect a monument at Sackets Harbor, N. Y., to commemorate the memory of the heroes and those who fought in the battles of 1812, who died or were buried there. I hope you will report it favorably and that it will become a law. We have few monuments on the sites of battle fields of 1812, and it seems to me very proper that they should all be marked with monuments, that our children and other children may not forget the fields where their ancestors shed their blood to establish the freest and best government ever devised by man.

Very truly yours, ROSWELL P. FLOWER.

WAR DEPARTMENT, QUARTERMASTER GENERAL'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, March 30, 1888.

Gen. O. B. Wilcox, U. S. A.:—

Dear Gen. Wilcox:—I find the bill for a monument of Sackets Harbor was referred to the House Committee on the Library. It is to be treated as a great historic monument, which is the right thing to do. Under this view, a cemeterial view of the matter will belittle the great subject. So my notions in that behalf are not good for this case. I think there will be no trouble to get the bill passed. Have a good report prepared for Stahlnecker, the Chairman, to hand in and get all the data for a speech or explanation just to his hand. All this should be attended to by the friends of the bill. Find to whom in the committee the bill is given as a sub-committee and set up with that sub-committee. That is, get everything prepared for use. I write lest I might have injured the cause. Too many cooks, etc.

Yours very truly, S. B. HOLABIRD.

COMMITTEE ON JUDICIARY, HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
WASHINGTON, D. C., March 26, 1888.

W. B. Camp, Esq., Sackets Harbor:

Dear Sir:—Your favor of March 12th received, also the proceeding of the Historical Society. I think I now have, or have in reach, all of the documents needed. Have had an interview with the committee and am quite confident of a favorable report within a reasonable time. Of course things go slowly here and one can but feel that red tape is abundant, but I think we have fair ground to hope for success. In any event, it is but a matter of time, and we are well started.

Yours very truly, A. X. PARKER.

H. R. 6131, 50TH CONGRESS, 1ST SESSION.

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
Jan. 30, 1888.

Read twice, referred to the Committee on the Library, and ordered to be printed.

Mr. Parker introduced the following bill:

A bill to provide for the erection of a monument at Sackets Harbor, in the State of New York.

WHEREAS, In May, eighteen hundred and thirteen, a sanguinary engagement was fought on the "Battle Field," at Sackets Harbor, New York, in which the veteran troops of England were defeated; and

WHEREAS, The expedition against York (now Toronto) was here fitted out under General Zebulon M. Pike, which, supported by the fleet under Chauncey, won a brilliant victory, said Pike and many others losing their lives at the moment of triumph, and great amounts of war material and a large number of prisoners being captured; and

WHEREAS, General Zebulon M. Pike, killed April twenty-seventh, eighteen hundred and thirteen, and General L. Covington, killed at Chrysler's Field, Lieutenant-Colonel Backus, killed May twenty-ninth, eighteen hundred and thirteen, Lieutenant-Colonel Mills, killed May twenty-ninth, eighteen hundred and thirteen, Colonel Dix, Major Johnson, Captain Spencer, Captain Nicholson and some fifteen hundred of our citizen-soldiers lie buried at Sackets Harbor without proper monument or designation, and most of them in unmarked graves. Therefore,

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the sum of fifty thousand dollars, or so much thereof as may be necessary, be, and the same is, hereby appropriated, out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, to be expended under the direction of the Secretary of War in the erection of a suitable monument or column, upon a site, to be designated by said Secretary on the grounds now held by the Historical Society of Jefferson County, New York, and known as the "Battle Field," at Sackets Harbor, in the State of New York, with such inscriptions and emblems as may properly commemorate the events which occurred at Sackets Harbor and vicinity during the war of eighteen hundred and twelve. *Provided*, That no part of the amount appropriated by this act shall be paid for the site of such monument, and no payments shall be made for any purpose except on bills and vouchers approved by the Secretary of War, and no bills shall be contracted or liabilities incurred on account of the United States in excess of the appropriation hereby made.

CONCLUSION.

Though Congressman Parker, as above indicated in his letter of March, 1888, was hopeful of a favorable result in final action on the above bill, no further action was taken, and the bill was left to slumber in the hands of the Committee on the Library. But it is the purpose of the Jefferson County Historical Society to continue its efforts, believing that it will ultimately be crowned with success, and a fitting and patriotic deed will thereby have been accomplished.

CONTENTS.

	PAGE.
Officers	3
Annual Meeting 1891	5
Historical Address, Col. Camp	13
Samuel Guthrie, M. D.	24
Sandy Creek Mound	30
Black River Channel	31
Ambrose W. Clark	34
W. W. Wright	34
R. H. Hall	35
Frederick Emerson	37
List of Donations	39
Battle Field of Sackets	51
Petition to Congress	52
Oneida Historical Society	55
Letters Concerning Monument	56
Bill in Congress	61

LIBRARY OF CONGRESS
0 014 114 428 5